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EXPRESSIVES IN PATTANI MALAY

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อภินันทนาการ

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entitled  
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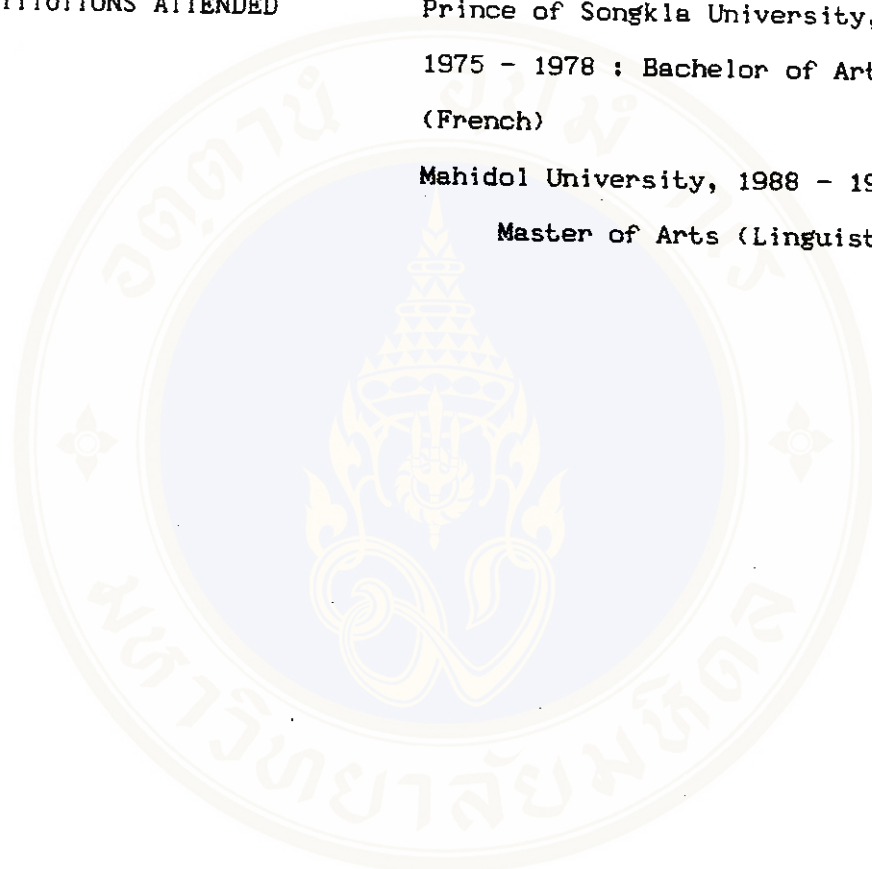
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### ABSTRACT

This thesis attempts to present the characteristics of expressives in Pattani Malay, an Austronesian language, as spoken in Thailand at Muang district, Pattani province.

This thesis consists of five chapters. The introductory chapter gives the general information about the language, the objective, the scope, the method, and the benefit of the thesis, and a brief description about Pattani Malay phonology. Chapter II deals with nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs in Pattani Malay, giving characteristics of expressives in Pattani Malay and characteristics of expressives in other languages. Chapter III studies the structural formation of expressives in Pattani Malay. Chapter IV is the conclusion and suggestion for further studies. The appendix contains a list of expressive words.

This study shows that expressives in Pattani Malay are words that occur after verbs or adjectives in order to modify them.

Expressives in Pattani Malay can be grouped according to their structural formation into 2 types : those which can be reduplicated and those which cannot be reduplicated. Each of the types can be sub-grouped into those which are monosyllabic and those which are disyllabic.

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## ABBREVIATIONS

|         |   |                     |
|---------|---|---------------------|
| C       | = | consonant           |
| V       | = | vowel               |
| ~       | = | alternating with    |
| /...../ | = | phonemic bracket    |
| '.....' | = | lexical meaning     |
| "....." | = | free translation    |
| -       | = | no lexical meaning  |
| C C     | = | geminate consonants |



# CHAPTER I

## Introduction

### 1.1 Language Classification

The Malay language is a member of the Western Branch of the Malayopolynesian or Austronesian family of languages.

According to Farid (1980:72) Pattani Malay is in the North-Eastern group along with the Kelantan and Trengganu dialects of the Malay language as shown in Chart 1.

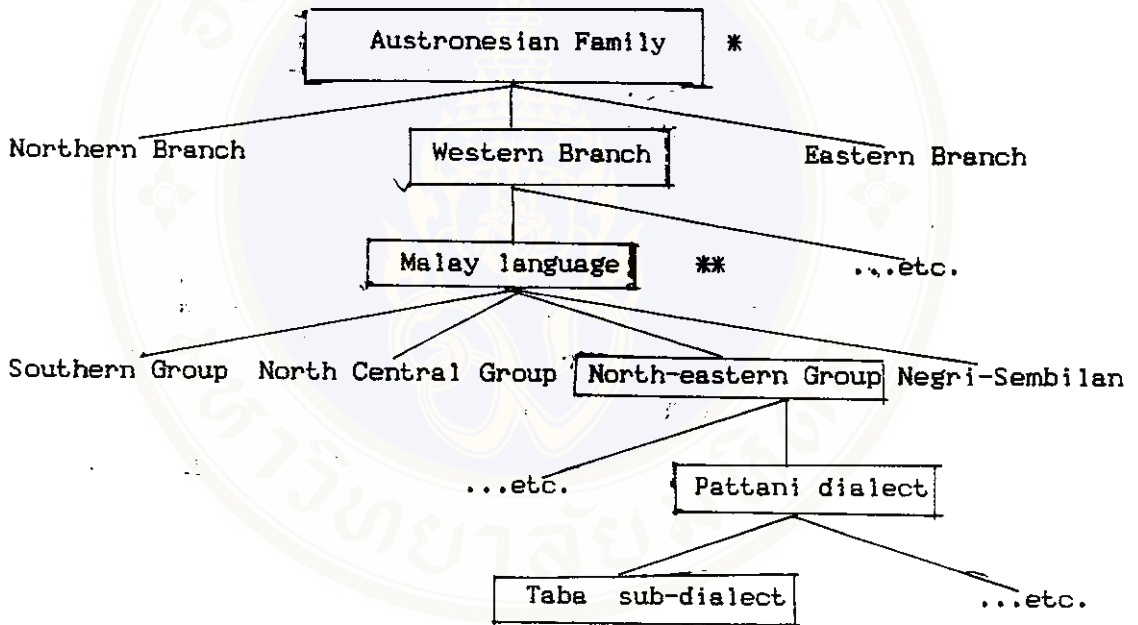


Chart 1 : Austronesian language family

\* Adapted from Haudricourt cited in Daranee Krisnapan (1985:29)

\*\* Adapted from Farid M. Onn cited in Daranee Krisnapan (1985:29)

## 1.2 The location of the Pattani Malay speakers in Thailand

Pattani Malay is a dialect spoken by the Muslim people of the Malay ethnic group in Pattani, Yala, Narathiwat and some parts of Songkhla. The people speak Pattani Malay in their daily life.

## 1.3 General information on Pattani

### 1.3.1 Geographical Location

Pattani is one of the five southern border provinces of Thailand along with Yala, Narathiwat, Satun and Songkhla. Pattani is the second smallest province with the area of 2,108 square kilometers (Pattani Provincial Office, 1988:1-2). It is about 1009 kilometers from Bangkok. The borders of Pattani are the following:

1. In the north, it borders on Songkhla and the Gulf of Siam.
2. In the south, it borders on Narathiwat and Yala.
3. In the east, it borders on the Gulf of Siam.
4. In the west, it borders on Yala and Songkhla.

### 1.3.2 Physical Geography

In general, Pattani is a Lowland Tropical Forest area which is usually flooded in rainy season. There are also some parts that are "Hill Forest" area, with a few mountains in the Sankalakiri Mountains. The Pattani River is the main river of Pattani. It flows from the mountains in the south of Betong district of Yala province to the sea in Muang district of Pattani province.

The weather of Pattani is warm throughout the year. There are two seasons in Pattani as follows:

1. Rainy season, it begins in August to January.
2. Summer, it begins in February to July.

### 1.3.3 Occupation

Rice cultivation was formerly one of the main occupations of people in Pattani.

Rubber and coconut are two major plantation crops in the region.

Fishing is another important occupation of the Muslims in the coastal area of 'Pattani'.

The others are fruit planting, making salt field, and commercial business.

### 1.3.4 Administration

Pattani is divided into eight districts (amphur) and four sub-districts (king-amphur).

The eight districts are as follows:

1. Muang District
2. Saiburi District
3. Khok Pho District
4. Yaring District
5. Yarang District
6. Nong Cik District
7. Mayo District
8. Panareh District

The four sub-districts are as follows:

1. Mai Kaen Sub-district
2. Toong Yang Daeng Sub-district
3. Kaphor Sub-district
4. Mae Lan Sub-district

### 1.3.5 Historical Background

Since 1517, A.D. Pattani has been a very big city. In the Ayudhaya period, Pattani was such a big city that it became a seaport town where ships from India, Japan, Portugal, Holland and England moored.

In 1816, A.D. Pattani was divided into seven provincial sections as follows:

1. Pattani
2. Nong Cik
3. Yaring
4. Saiburi
5. Yala (Jalor)
6. Raman
7. Rangae

Each of them had its own administrative unit, and a Malay ruler chosen by Siam.

In 1906, during the reign of King Rama V of Chakkri Dynasty, Pattani with seven provincial sections was reduced to four as follows:

1. Jalor and Raman became Yala.
2. Pattani, Nong Cik and Yaring became Pattani.
3. Saiburi
4. Rangae became Bangnara\*

Each of them had a Siamese governor.

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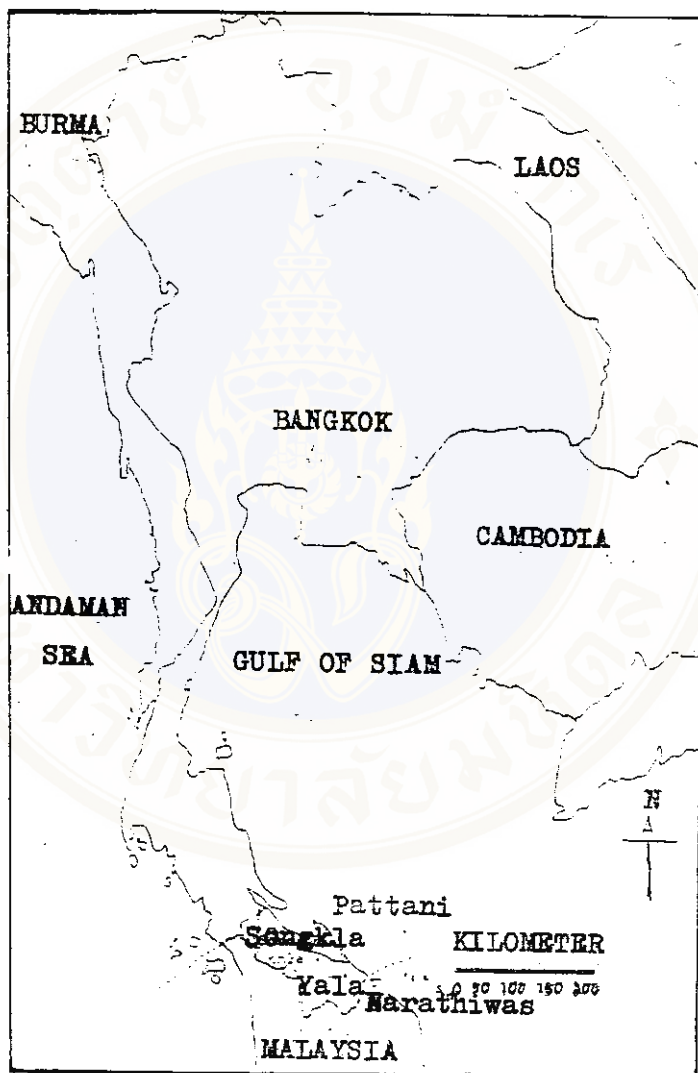
\*Bangnara was changed to Narathiwat on 10 June 1915  
(Daranee, 1985:8 and Worawit 1990:12)

#### 1.4 Objective of the Study

The objective of this study is to study in details important characteristics of expressives in Pattani Malay and classify them into different groups according to their structural formation and contexts in which they occur.

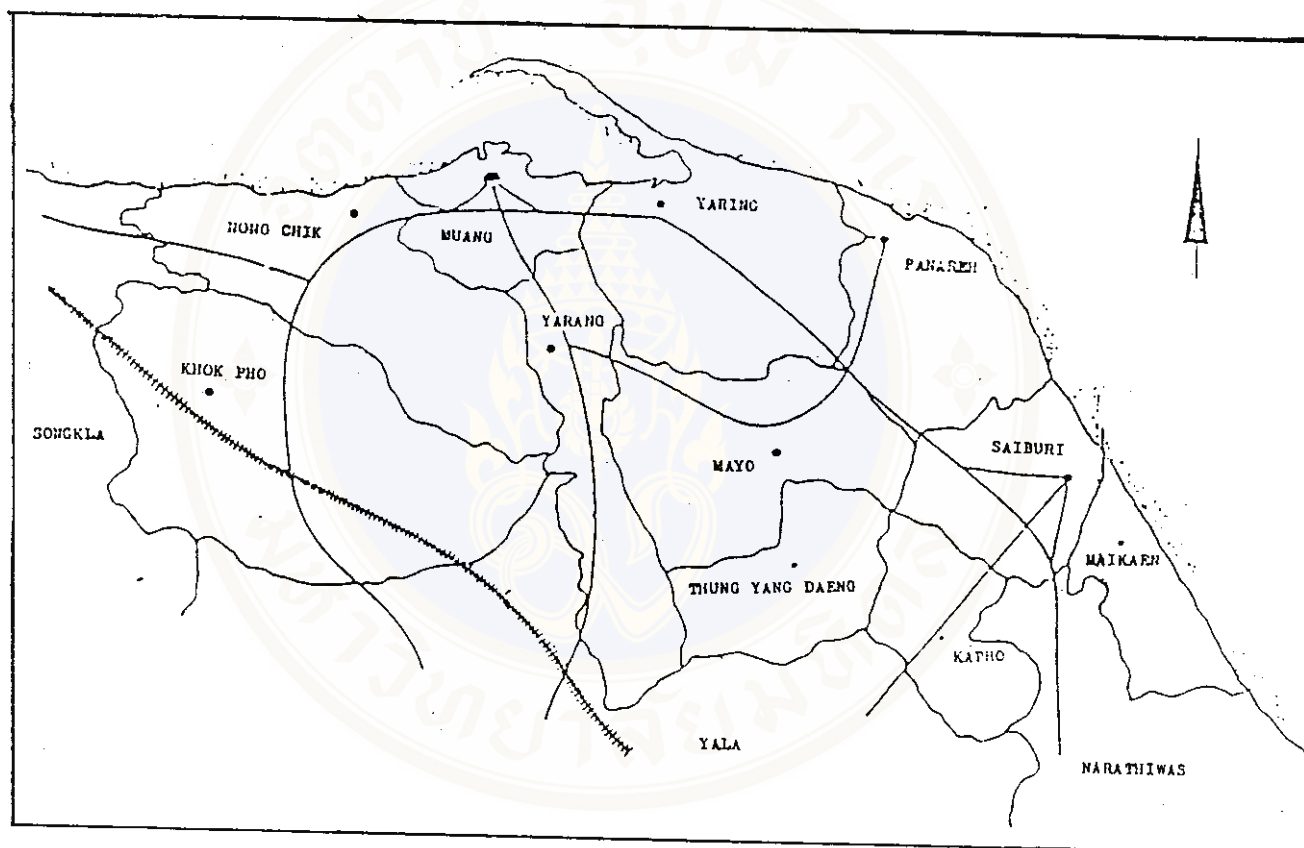
#### 1.5 Scope of the Study

This study focuses on expressives in Pattani Malay, which occur after verbs and adjectives. These expressives are used for modifying verbs and adjectives in order to express specific thoughts and feelings of the speakers.



Map 1. Thailand

Local Administration Department. Local Administration Department  
Records. Bangkok B.E. 2533.



Map 2. Pattani Province

National Statistical Office. Maps showing Districts, Sub-Districts, Municipality and Information Concerning Backgrounds of the Province.  
Bangkok B.E. 2527.

## 1.6 Sources of Data

The data used in this study is based primarily on the speech of the following informants, all of whom were born in Pattani and have lived there since:

(i) Mrs. Sityaro Yisoungsong, the main informant. She is about 33 years old. She knows well both Thai and Pattani Malay and she can explain the meanings of the words clearly.

(ii) Mrs. Sithawo Loudin. She is about 40 years old.

(iii) Mrs. Wamidah Wayako. She is about 21 years old.

(iv) Mrs. Wahasnah Wayako. She is about 23 years old.

All the informants speak Pattani Malay in their daily life.

(v) A Self-Taught Thai-Pattani Malay : Phrase Book (in Thai) by Paitoon Masmintra Chaiyanara, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Prince Songkhla University, Pattani, with the help of Mr. Christopher Court.

(vi) A Pattani Malay-Thai dictionary by Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Prince of Songkhla University, Pattani. With the help of the Australian government. Mr. Christopher Court.

## 1.7 Methods of the Study

1.7.1 Trying to look for works concerning expressives in Pattani Malay, and I found a Pattani Malay-Thai dictionary written by Christopher Court, which contains a number of Pattani Malay words with expressives.

1.7.2 Doing field work in Muang district, Pattani province with four major informants, as stated in 1.6. Each expressive was put on a card along with examples of each word in sentences.

1.7.3 Checking the primary data with other native speakers in Muang district, Pattani province.

1.7.4 Studying and analyzing the data.

## 1.8 Benefits of the Study

1.8.1 The study of expressives in this study is hoped to contribute to more knowledge of Pattani Malay.

1.8.2 This study can be used as a guide for further studies on expressives in other languages in Southeast Asia.

## 1.9 Pattani Malay Phonology

This thesis is not on Pattani Malay phonology, so only a brief description about Pattani Malay phonology will be given. The phonological description is based on the work of Paitoon Masmintra Chaiyanara (1983).

### 1.9.1 Consonant Phonemes

There are two types of Pattani Malay consonant phonemes: the primary consonant phonemes and the secondary consonant phonemes.

The primary consonant phonemes are the consonant which occur in native Pattani Malay words. They are :

/ p, t, k, b, d, g, ʔ, c, j, s, ɣ, h, l, m, n, ɲ, ŋ, w, y, m<sup>b</sup>, n<sup>d</sup>, ɲ<sup>j</sup>, ŋ<sup>ʃ</sup> / as shown in Chart II.

The secondary consonant phonemes are the consonant phonemes which occur in other dialects of the language. They are: /r, f, z, x, p<sup>h</sup>, t<sup>h</sup>, k<sup>h</sup>, c<sup>h</sup> /, as shown in Chart II.



| Manners of articulation               | Points of Articulation      |        |                             |                             |                             |         |
|---------------------------------------|-----------------------------|--------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------|---------|
|                                       | Bilabial                    | Dental | Alveolar                    | Palatal                     | Velar                       | Glottal |
| unasp. vl.<br>Plosives asp.vl.<br>vd. | p<br>(p <sup>h</sup> )<br>b |        | t<br>(t <sup>h</sup> )<br>d |                             | k<br>(k <sup>h</sup> )<br>g | ʔ       |
| Fricative vl.<br>vd.                  |                             | (f)    | s<br>(z)                    |                             | (x)<br>ɣ                    | h       |
| unasp.vl.<br>Affricates asp.<br>vd.   |                             |        |                             | c<br>(c <sup>h</sup> )<br>j |                             |         |
| Nasals                                | m                           |        | n                           | ɲ                           | ŋ                           |         |
| Semi-nasals                           | m <sup>b</sup>              |        | n <sup>a</sup>              | ɲ <sup>j</sup>              | ŋ <sup>w</sup>              |         |
| Lateral                               |                             |        | l                           |                             |                             |         |
| Trill                                 |                             |        | (r)                         |                             |                             |         |
| Semi-vowels                           | w                           |        |                             | y                           |                             |         |

Chart II : Consonant Phonemes (adapted from Paitoon (1983).  
Secondary phonemes are shown in brackets.

### 1.9.2 Vowel Phonemes

There are 12 single vowels in Pattani Malay. They are /i, u, e, ε,  $\tilde{\epsilon}$ , a,  $\tilde{a}$ , o,  $\tilde{o}$ , u,  $\tilde{u}$ /, and 5 glided vowels: they are /a<sup>j</sup>, a<sup>w</sup>, a<sup>o</sup>, a<sup>u</sup>, a<sup>ɛ</sup>/, as shown in Chart III.

| Tongue height | Tongue position | Front                | Central  | Back          |
|---------------|-----------------|----------------------|--|---------------|
| High          |                 | i                    | u  | u $\tilde{u}$ |
| Mid           |                 | e                    |  | o             |
| Low           |                 | ε $\tilde{\epsilon}$ | a $\tilde{a}$  | o $\tilde{o}$ |
| Glided Vowel  |                 |                      | a <sup>j</sup> a <sup>w</sup><br>a <sup>o</sup> a <sup>u</sup><br>a <sup>ɛ</sup> |               |

Chart III : Vowel Phonemes (adapted from Paitoon (1983)).

## CHAPTER II

### The Characteristics of Expressives in Pattani Malay

#### 2.1 Definitions of Terms

The following are some terms that are related to the description of expressives and their characteristics.

##### 2.1.1 Nouns

A noun is the name of a person, place or thing.  
(Charles C. Fries:1971)

Words which are Nouns have to occur in Class I of the structural frame. (Anat Wonggositkul:1985) as shown in Chart IV.

| <u>Class 1</u>     |           |       |                   |
|--------------------|-----------|-------|-------------------|
| pase               | 'sand'    | mole? | 'good, beautiful' |
| bile?              | 'room'    |       |                   |
| tikuh              | 'mouse'   |       |                   |
| duwi?              | 'money'   |       |                   |
| kawe               | 'friend'  |       |                   |
| guyu               | 'teacher' |       |                   |
| ?anin              | 'wind'    |       |                   |
| sam <sup>h</sup> a | 'sauce'   |       |                   |
| yima'              | 'tiger'   |       |                   |
| hayi               | 'day'     |       |                   |
| ca?                | 'colour'  |       |                   |
| jate               | 'male'    |       |                   |
| miyo?              | 'oil'     |       |                   |
| namo               | 'name'    |       |                   |
| la <sup>o</sup> ?  | 'sea'     |       |                   |
| roti               | 'bread'   |       |                   |
| wi?yoye            | 'theatre' |       |                   |
| wic <sup>h</sup> a | 'subject' |       |                   |

Chart IV : Position of Nouns (cited in Anat Wonggositkul:1985).

### 2.1.2 Verbs

There are two types of Verbs : transitive verbs and intransitive verbs.

A transitive verb must have an object (Eugene Ehrlich and Daniel Murphy:1976)

Words which are classified to be Transitive Verbs have to occur in Class 2 Frame 1 (Anat Wonggoasitkul: 1985) as shown in Chart V.

| <u>Class 1</u>   | <u>Class 2</u>  | <u>Class 1</u> |
|------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| budo? 'child'    | buli 'to buy'   | nasi? 'rice'   |
| guyu 'teacher'   | kato? 'to hit'  | budo? 'child'  |
| po? 'father'     | paka 'wear'     | baju 'shirt'   |
| kucin 'eat'      | puge 'to grasp' | tikuh 'mouse'  |
| namo? 'mosquito' | kute? 'to bite' | budo? 'child'  |

Chart V : Position of Transitive Verbs (cited in Anat Wonggositkul:1985).

An intransitive verb does not have an object (Eugene Ehrlich and Daniel Murphy : 1976)

According to Anat Wonggositikul : 1985), words which are classified to be Intransitive Verbs have to occur in Class 2 Frame 2, as shown in Chart VI.

Class 2 Frame 2

| <u>Class 1</u>           | <u>Class 2</u>                |
|--------------------------|-------------------------------|
| ʔɔɲɛ 'person'            | tido 'to sleep'               |
| piŋ <sup>ɛ</sup> 'plate' | jatoh 'to fall'               |
| suluwa 'trousers'        | cayeʔ 'to be torn'            |
| bunɔ 'flower'            | kum <sup>b</sup> ɛ 'to bloom' |
| ʔaye 'hen'               | tuɔ 'to lay egg'              |

Chart VI : Position of Intransitive Verbs (cited in Anat Wonggositkul : 1985).

### 2.1.3 Adjectives

According to Mario A. Pei and Frank Gaynor, an adjective is a word used to describe, qualify or modify a substantive.

According to Anat Wonggositkul (1985), words which are classified to be Adjectives have to occur in class 3, as shown in Chart VII.

Class 3 : Adjectives

| <u>Class 1</u>   | <u>Class 3</u> |
|------------------|----------------|
| ʔumoh 'house'    | baʔu 'new'     |
| wayumoh 'colour' | puteh 'white'  |
| lanʔiʔ 'sky'     | gulaʔ 'dark'   |
| ʔoʔe 'person'    | bodo 'fool'    |
| makene 'food'    | manih 'sweet'  |

Chart VII : Position of Adjectives (cited in Anat Wonggositkul : 1985).

Looking at the structural frame, we will find that Adjectives occur in the same frame as intransitive Verbs, that is why we classified Adjectives as a kind of Verbals. Intransitive Verbs indicate the action of the actors, but Adjectives indicate the state of Nouns.

#### 2.1.4 Reduplication

According to David Crystal (1980:299) a reduplication is a term in morphology for a process of repetition whereby the form of a prefix/suffix reflects certain phonological characteristics of the root.

In Anat Wonggositkul (1985), there are examples of reduplications of nouns, verbs, adjectives and adverbs.

Nouns can be duplicated to indicate indefinite plurality, for example:

|            |                 |
|------------|-----------------|
| [ budɔʔ ]  | [ budɔʔ budɔʔ ] |
| 'a child'  | 'children'      |
| [ ʔɔʔɛ ]   | [ ʔɔʔɛ ʔɔʔɛ ]   |
| 'a person' | 'people'        |
| [ baʔɛ ]   | [ baʔɛ baʔɛ ]   |
| 'a thing'  | 'things'        |

Adjectives can be duplicated to emphasize the quality or the state of nouns or pronouns, such as:

|                       |   |
|-----------------------|---|
| [ dukaʔ ]             | [ dukaʔ dukaʔ ]                         |
| 'near'                | 'quite near'                            |
| [ ja <sup>o</sup> h ] | [ ja <sup>o</sup> h ja <sup>o</sup> h ] |
| 'far'                 | 'far away'                              |
| [ kuciʔ ]             | [ kuciʔ kuciʔ ]                         |
| 'small'               | 'quite small'                           |

Adverbs can be duplicated to emphasize the degree as the modifiers of verbs or adjectives, for example:

|           |                          |
|-----------|--------------------------|
| [ sunɔh ] | [ sunɔh sunɔh ]          |
| 'real'    | 'really' (with emphasis) |
| [ dulu ]  | [ dulu dulu ]            |
| 'before'  | 'before' (with emphasis) |
| [ pagi ]  | [ pagi pagi ]            |
| 'morning' | 'early in the morning'   |

## 2.2 The characteristics of Expressives in Pattani Malay

Expressives are one of the areal features of languages in Southeast Asia (Suriya Ratanakul 1988 : 11).

There has been one work which concerns expressives in Pattani Malay.

In "Word Classes in Pattani Malay, Anat (1985) mentions about expressives in his work. He considers expressives as adverbs in Frame 3. Words which are classified as Adverbs, occur in Class 4 in all 3 structural frame, such as:

(1) Adverbs in frame 1, occur before verbs, as shown in Chart VIII.

Class 4 Frame 1

| <u>Class 1</u> | <u>Class 4</u>  | <u>Class 2</u> | <u>Class 1</u> |
|----------------|-----------------|----------------|----------------|
| bədoʔ 'child'  | bəso 'normally' | gi 'go'        | sukoloh        |
|                | doʔ 'still'     |                | 'school'       |
|                | kuyɛ 'not very' |                |                |
|                | kuno 'must'     |                |                |
|                | jadi 'certain'  |                |                |
|                | noʔ 'will'      |                |                |

Chart VIII : Position of Adverbs (cited in Anat Wonggositikul:1985).

(2) Adverbs in Frame 2 occur after verbs, as shown in Chart IX.

Class 4 Frame 2

| <u>Class 1</u> | <u>Class 2</u>    | <u>Class 4</u>             |
|----------------|-------------------|----------------------------|
| budo? 'child'  | make 'eat'        | bayo? 'a lot'              |
|                |                   | baŋa? 'fast'               |
|                |                   | doh 'over'                 |
|                |                   | ʔaca 'often'               |
|                |                   | lam <sup>b</sup> a? 'slow' |
|                | dudo? 'sit, stay' | diye 'hushly'              |
|                | kece? 'speak'     | koho 'soft'                |
|                | mayi 'come'       | pagi 'morning'             |

Chart IX : Position of Adverbs (cited in Anat Wonggositikul (1985).

(3) Adverb in Frame 3 occur after adjectives, such as in Chart X.

Class 4 Frame 3

| <u>Class 1</u> | <u>Class 3</u> | <u>Class 4</u> |
|----------------|----------------|----------------|
| makene 'food'  | masen 'salty'  | pahe? 'bitter' |
|                | mase 'sour'    | puyi? 'extra'  |
|                | manih 'sweet'  | ten 'extra'    |
|                | pahe? 'bitter' | lupe 'extra'   |

Chart X : Position of Adverbs (cited in Anat Wonggositikul : 1985).

As for the examples of Adverbs in Frame 2, we notice that adverbs have meanings, but most of adverbs in Frame 3, have no lexical meanings.

In my opinion, Adverbs in Frame 3 are expressives. Verbs and adjectives in Pattani Malay can be followed by expressives, and by means of expressives a speakers is able to describe actions and states of being with precision ; for examples :

|                         |                |  |
|-------------------------|----------------|--|
| <u>Class 1</u>          | <u>Class 3</u> | <u>Class 4</u>                               |
| cayo 'colour'           | puteh 'white'  | <u>luweh</u> 'extra'                         |
| ʔa <sup>m</sup> 'water' | panah 'hot'    | <u>kuwaʔ</u> 'strong'                        |
| <u>Class 1</u>          | <u>Class 2</u> | <u>Class 4</u>                               |
| budoʔ 'child'           | kk&ccʔ 'speak' | <u>p&amp;lcʔ</u> "to speak<br>wrong accent"  |
|                         | kujah 'chew'   | <u>pucaʔ pucaʔ</u> "the sound of<br>chewing" |

From the above examples we see that /puteh luweh/, /panah kuwaʔ/ describe the states of being 'white' and 'hot' respectively and /k&ccʔ p&lcʔ/, /kujah pucaʔ - pucaʔ/ describe the actions of 'speak' and 'chew' respectively.

If these adjectives and verbs had occurred alone, we would have had no way of knowing how white and hot it was, or what the chewing was like.

Without expressives, the language would be much less colorful. On the one hand, a speaker would be unable to express his specific thoughts and feelings. A hearer, on the other hand, would consider the conversation dull. These expressives are generally used in daily life.

In this study I define the characteristics of Expressives in Pattani Malay as follows:

2.2.1 Expressives in Pattani Malay are used to modify verbs or adjectives.

2.2.2 Most expressives by themselves are meaningless. Only when they are used to modify verbs and adjectives will their meanings become clear.

2.2.3 Expressives may have either monosyllabic roots or disyllabic roots.

2.2.4 Some expressives can be reduplicated to indicate continuation or repetition and intensification of the actions.

2.2.1 Expressives in Pattani Malay are used to modify verbs or adjectives

Expressives normally follow verbs and adjectives describing particular characteristics of the actions or states of being, respectively.

The relationship between expressives and the words they modify is a very close one. For Example:

|          |                 |               |
|----------|-----------------|---------------|
| - /kuniŋ | <u>nnēhē</u> /  | "very yellow" |
| 'yellow' | -               |               |
| - /mɛyɔh | <u>nnɛlɛʔ</u> / | "very red"    |
| 'red'    | -               |               |
| - /biyɔ  | <u>kutɔ</u> /   | "very blue"   |
| 'blue'   | -               |               |
| - /hite  | <u>luŋɛ</u> /   | "very black"  |
| 'black'  | -               |               |
| - /putɛh | <u>luweh</u> /  | "very white"  |
| 'white'  | -               |               |

In these examples /nnɛh̃ɛ/ is used with /kuniŋ/, /ŋŋɛɛʔ/ with /mɛyɔh/, /kwɔɔ/ with /biyɔ/, /luɛɛ/ with /hite/, /luweh/ with /puteh/ etc. We cannot use /nnɛh̃ɛ/ with /mɛyɔh/ or /ŋŋɛɛʔ/ with /biyɔ/ etc. because it will not make sense. However, verbs or adjectives which are semantically related, may take the same expressives for example:

| <u>Class 1</u>    | <u>Class 3</u>                           | <u>Class 4</u>  |
|-------------------|--|---|
| diyɔ<br>'he, she' | pɛn <sup>d</sup> ɛʔ<br>'short'(not tall) | <u>kkwɔɔ</u> "very short"<br>- (used with a<br>thin person) |
| pisa<br>'knife'   | pan <sup>d</sup> ɔʔ<br>'short'(not long) | <u>kkwɔɔ</u> "very short"<br>-                              |
| kaprɔŋ<br>'skirt' | paŋ <sup>j</sup> ɛ<br>'long'             | <u>ssaʔ</u> "very long"<br>-                                |
| umɔh<br>'house'   | tiŋ <sup>f</sup> i<br>'tall/high'        | <u>ssaʔ</u> "very high"<br>-                                |

In these examples /kkwɔɔ/ with /pɛn<sup>d</sup>ɛʔ/ and /pan<sup>d</sup>ɔʔ/ /ssaʔ/ with /paŋ<sup>j</sup>ɛ/ and /tiŋ<sup>f</sup>i/ because in each pair they are semantically related, /pɛn<sup>d</sup>ɛʔ/ means 'short' and /pan<sup>d</sup>ɔʔ/ means 'short', /paŋ<sup>j</sup>ɛ/ means 'long' and /tiŋ<sup>f</sup>i/ means 'tall/high'

#### 2.2.2 Most expressives by themselves are meaningless

In the following examples, expressives are shown to be void of meanings.

|                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| /ggi <u>ppun</u> /          | "to go pass by in a great speed"                          |
| 'go' -                      |   |
| /jjale <u>ηα?-ηα?</u> /     | "to walk right on without looking left or right"          |
| 'walk' -                    |   |
| /jjale <u>ba?-ba?</u> /     | "the sound of walking through the mud"                    |
| 'walk' -                    |   |
| /jjale <u>to?teh</u> /      | "to walk with short unsteady steps, as a small child did" |
| 'walk' -                    |   |
| /jjale <u>coηα?-coηα?</u>   | "to walk right on without looking left or right"          |
| 'walk' -                    |   |
| /jjale <u>cokuh-cokuh</u> / | "keep on walking without looking left or right"           |
| 'walk' -                    |   |
| /jjale <u>ga?-ga?</u> /     | "the sound of walking with regular steps"                 |
| 'walk' -                    |   |
| /jjale <u>goh-goh</u> /     | "the sound of walking"                                    |
| 'walk' -                    |   |
| /jjale <u>gugE-gugE</u> /   | "to walk with loud steps"                                 |
| 'walk' -                    |   |
| /jjale <u>swyi?-swyi?</u> / | "to walk quietly alone"                                   |
| 'walk' -                    |   |
| /jjale <u>ssokα?</u> /      | "to walk with face looking down attentively at something" |
| 'walk' -                    |   |

Examples below show the lexical meanings of expressives in non-expressive functions, when they occur as verbs or adjectives :

/paheʔ/ 'bitter'

/makɛnɛ paheʔ/

'food' 'bitter'

"The food is bitter."

/paheʔ/ means 'bitter' and it is used as adjective. When it occurs with /masɛŋ/ 'salty' in the phrase /masɛŋ paheʔ/ "very salty" functions as an expressive.

/pukaʔ/ 'thick'

/a<sup>m</sup> pukaʔ/

'water' 'thick'

"The water is thick."

/pukaʔ/ means 'thick' and it used as adjective, when it occur with /kuyoh/ 'muddy' in the phrase /kuyoh pukaʔ/ "very muddy", functions as an expressive.

/nnɛyaʔ/ 'lie prone'

/diyo nnɛyaʔ/

'he' 'lie prone'

"He lies prone."

/nnɛyaʔ/ means 'lie prone' and it is used as verb, when it occur with /tido/ 'sleep' in the phrase /tido nnɛyaʔ/ "sleeping with lying", functions as an expressives.

/ppuyɛŋ/ 'to rave'

/diyo ppuyɛŋ/

'he' 'to rave'

"He raved."

The meaning of /ppuɣɛŋ/ is 'to rave' and it is used as verb. When it occurs with /kkɛɕɛŋ/ in the phrase /kkɛɕɛŋ ppuɣɛŋ/ "to speak while raving", functions as an expressive.

### 2.2.3 Expressives may have either monosyllabic roots or disyllabic roots

According to Nawanit Yupho, the syllable structure of Pattani Malay words may be summarized as (C) (C) V(C), where a single consonant C stands for a single consonant, and C C for a possible homorganic cluster or geminate consonants ; and V stands for a simple vowel\*. In this thesis, the monosyllabic expressives are found to be those of the (C) (C) V (C) structure, and disyllabic expressives are those of (C) (C) V (C). (C) (C) V (C).

#### Examples of monosyllabic expressives are :

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| /mudɕh/      | 'easy'      |
| /mudɕh pɛ̃h/ | "very easy" |

---

\*Nawanit Yupho. "Consonant Clusters and Stress Rules in Pattani Malay", paper presented at the 18<sup>th</sup> Conference on Sino-Tibetan Languages and Linguistics (August 1985) under her former name Pitsamai Intarachat. Published in Mon-Khmer Studies XV, University of Hawaii Press, 1989, pp. 125 - 137.

|                      |                                 |
|----------------------|---------------------------------|
| /buyoʔ/              | 'old'                           |
| /buyoʔ <u>poʔ</u> /  | "completely worn out, very old" |
| -                    |                                 |
| /twyeʔ/              | 'tight'                         |
| /twyeʔ <u>wweʔ</u> / | "very tight"                    |
| -                    |                                 |

Examples of disyllabic expressives are :

|   |                               |
|---|-------------------------------|
| - /takoʔ/                                 | 'to fear'                     |
| /takoʔ <u>muyi</u> /                      | "very frightful"              |
| -   |                               |
| - /tido/                                  | 'to sleep'                    |
| /tido <u>ssakoʔ</u> /                     | "to sleep in coiled position" |
| -   |                               |
| - /tike/                                  | 'to stab'                     |
| /tike <u>ccu<sup>h</sup>l<sup>h</sup></u> | "to stab in full strength"    |
| -   |                               |
| - /dudoʔ/                                 | 'to sit'                      |
| /dudoʔ <u>ccok<sup>h</sup>h</u> /         | "to sit motionlessly"         |
| -   |                               |

2.2.4 Some expressives can be reduplicated to indicate continuation, repetition or intensification of the actions, for examples :

|  |                                  |
|--|----------------------------------|
| /maki/   | 'to reprimand severely'          |
| /maki <u>cu<sup>h</sup>ya-cu<sup>h</sup>ya</u> /   | "to severely reprimand non-stop" |
| -  |                                  |
| /make/   | 'to eat'                         |
| /make <u>gad<sup>h</sup>h - gad<sup>h</sup>h</u> / | "to eat hurriedly"               |
|  | 'hurriedly'                      |

/murɲale/ 'to flow'  
 /murɲale cwɔʔ - cwɔʔ/ "to flow in torrents"

-  
 /muyeh/ 'to scold'  
 /muyeh lɛʔ - lɛʔ/ "to scold"

-  
 /ŋɲisoʔ/ 'to sob'  
 /ŋɲisoʔ kũʔ - kũʔ/ "to sob strongly"

From the characteristics of expressives we may conclude that expressives are an essential feature in effective speeches and a mark of literary style in the language.

### 2.3 Characteristics of Expressives in Other Languages

#### 2.3.1 Semai language

Diffloth (1976) remarks in his study "Expressives in Semai" that expressives in Semai can be identified by their morphology feature as shown below.

##### 1.) Major Reduplication

In this case, if the expressive has a C V C root, the whole root is repeated, such as :

/tustustus/ 'repeated sound of running fast'  
 /kuckuckuc/ 'noises of swallowing a liqued'

##### 2.) Minor Reduplication

In this case, the expressive has a prefixing minor syllable made of two consonants identical respectively to the first and the last consonants of the root : C C<sup>f</sup> - C ...C<sup>f</sup>.  
 for example:

/dldy<sup>~</sup>:l/ 'appearance of an object which  
goes on floating down'

/dhdŋch/ 'appearance of nodding  
constantly'

### 3.) Infix /-ra-/ ~ /-na-/

In this case /-ra-/~/-na-/ can be inserted in a root that has two initial consonants before the main vowel as in:

/dray<sup>~</sup>:l/ 'several objects floating down'

If, however, either of the consonants is an /r/ then /-na-/ is infixed instead of /-ra-/. For examples:

/ryɛ:p/ ----> /rnayɛ:p/ 'appearance of  
several people  
breathing'

### 4.) Modified reduplications

In this case, there is prefixation of a full copy of the expressive, including any affixes that may be present, except for the major vowel, which is modified. The modified vowel usually retains the length and nasality of the major vowel but receives the opposite advancement.

/klow<sup>~</sup>ɛc/ ----> /klowuc klcw<sup>~</sup>ɛc/ 'irregular flapping  
circular movements  
(e.g, of a tortoise's  
feet, struggling to  
escape)'

/mŋu:y/ ----> /mŋɛ:y mŋu:y/ 'people in a crowd  
raising their heads  
here and there'

### 2.3.2 Miao language

Ts'ao Ts'ui-yun (1972) remarks in his "A preliminary study of descriptive words in the Miao language of Eastern Kweichow" that "descriptive syllables are aspect words"

There are five main characteristics of aspect words.

1.) They rhyme and have the same tone with the exception of a very few examples having different finals, the two syllables of disyllabic aspect words rhyme and have identical tones.

#### Examples:

|   |  |
|---|--|
| xau <sup>44</sup>                             | ki <sup>44</sup> vi <sup>44</sup>        |
| 'oblique'                                     | 'descriptive of obliqueness'             |
| "oblique"                                     |  |
| ti <sup>44</sup>                              | teu <sup>33</sup> leu <sup>33</sup>      |
| 'swell up'                                    | 'descriptive of a degree of swollenness' |
| "to swell up like a frum" (said of the belly) |  |

2.) They usually modify related verbs and adjectives. Since the primary function of aspect words is to modify verbs or adjectives, the relationship between them and the words they modify is a very close one. For this reason, the same attributes and heads occur with each other rather frequently.

#### Examples:

|                              |   |
|------------------------------|---|
| nau <sup>35</sup>            | tjeu <sup>11</sup> jeu <sup>11</sup>                    |
| 'green'                      | 'descriptive of a large area becoming completely green' |
| "a large area turning green" |   |

cau<sup>12</sup>                      ka<sup>11</sup> lja<sup>11</sup>  
 'red'                      'descriptive of blushing'  
 "red in the face"

3.) Aspect words can be reduplicated to indicate a continuation of the action. If the duration to be indicated is of some length, the aspect words can be reduplicated more than once.

Examples:

ma<sup>55</sup>                      t'au<sup>33</sup>  
 'beat'                      'descriptive of beating'  
 "to beat"

ma<sup>55</sup>                      t'au<sup>33</sup> t'au<sup>33</sup>  
 'beat'                      'descriptive of continuous beating'  
 "to keep on beating"

4.) The lexical meanings of aspect words are very precise. The lexical meanings of verbs and adjectives are general in comparison to the much more specific lexical meanings of aspect words. Thus when aspect words are used to modify verbs or adjectives, the actions or stative features of whatever is described by the verbs or adjectives are made more concrete and precise.

Examples:

- tjeu<sup>12</sup>                      kje<sup>12</sup> xje<sup>12</sup>  
 'laugh'                      'descriptive of a nice laugh'  
 "to smile nicely"

tjeu<sup>12</sup>                      ha<sup>35</sup> ha<sup>35</sup>  
 'laugh'                      'sound of continuous loud laughter'  
 "to keep laughing loudly"

- ki<sup>55</sup>                      heŋ<sup>23</sup> heŋ<sup>23</sup>  
 'cry'                      'sound of continuous weeping in a low voice'  
 "to keep on crying softly"

ki<sup>55</sup>                      ho<sup>11</sup> ho<sup>11</sup>  
 'cry'                      'sound of continuous loud weeping'  
 "to keep on crying loudly"

5.) If the verb has an object or the adjective a complement (either a word or a phrase), the aspect word follows the object or complement.

Examples:

lɛ<sup>11</sup>                      kau<sup>33</sup> jau<sup>33</sup>  
 'drift about'                      'descriptive of fluttering'  
 "to flutter in the wind"

lɛ<sup>11</sup>                      o<sup>35</sup>                      kau<sup>35</sup> jau<sup>33</sup>  
 'drift about'                      'clothes'                      'descriptive of fluttering'  
 "The clothes flutter in the wind"

lɛ<sup>11</sup>                      o<sup>35</sup>                      tɛ<sup>35</sup>                      kau<sup>33</sup> jau<sup>33</sup>  
 'drift about'                      'clothes'                      'long'                      'descriptive of  
 fluttering'

"The gown flutters in the wind"

2.3.3 Standard Thai

As a native speaker of Thai, I think that the Thais like to use expressives in describing actions or states of being. With expressives, the language would be much colorful. A speaker would be able to express his specific feeling and thoughts. They generally use expressives in daily life.



Examples:

|                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| - /klom/                | 'round'                 |
| /klom <u>dik</u> /      | "very round"            |
| - /kè:/                 | 'old'                   |
| /kè: <u>ŋak</u> /       | "very old"              |
| - /kradò:t/             | 'to jump'               |
| /kradò:t <u>phew</u> /  | "to jump quickly"       |
| - /khiaw/               | 'to chew'               |
| /khiaw <u>tuy tuy</u> / | "describing of chewing" |

From the above examples, we see that /klom dik/, /kè: ŋak/ describe the states of being 'round' and 'old', and /kradò:t phew/, /khiaw tuy tuy/ describe the action of 'jump' and 'chew'. If these adjectives and verbs had occurred alone, we would have no way of knowing how round and old it was or what the jumping and chewing were like.

#### 2.3.4 Lamphun Dialect

In "Verb Modifiers in Lamphun Dialect", Jiraporn Chaisri (1984:28-39) mentions about adverbs modifying verbs. In her opinion, adverbs are used to express our specific feelings, to describe the actions and states of being of whatever are made concrete and precise. These adverbs only occur after verbs.

The characteristics of Adverbs in Lamphun Dialect, are as follows:

a) Some adverbs can only modify some adverbs,  
for example:

|                          |                   |                              |
|--------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|
| /tha:n <sup>3</sup>      | dè:n <sup>4</sup> | <u>pa-lin</u> <sup>5</sup> / |
| 'charcoal'               | 'to be red'       | 'ruddy'                      |
| "The charcoal is ruddy." |                   |                              |

The word /pa-lɪn<sup>5</sup>/ 'ruddy' only occur with /dɛ:ŋ<sup>1</sup>/ 'red'  
/fon<sup>2</sup> tok<sup>2</sup> suj<sup>2</sup> suj<sup>2</sup>/

'rain' 'fall' 'drizzling interminably'

"It drizzles interminably."

The word /suj<sup>2</sup> suj<sup>2</sup>/ 'drizzling interminably' can only occur with /tok<sup>2</sup>/ 'fall'

b) Some adverbs can be modified many verbs, for example:

/pa:k<sup>3</sup> nɔ:ŋ<sup>6</sup> dɛ:ŋ<sup>1</sup> phi:<sup>5</sup> li:<sup>5</sup>/

'mouth' 'a younger' 'red' 'pale red'  
sister'

"The mouth of a younger sister is reddening."

/nɔ:ŋ<sup>6</sup> ɲa:m<sup>1</sup> phi:<sup>5</sup> li:<sup>5</sup>/

'a younger' 'beautiful' 'descriptive of beauty'  
sister' of budding youths'

"The younger sister is beautiful early."

/ku-la:p<sup>3</sup> ba:n<sup>1</sup> phi:<sup>5</sup> li:<sup>5</sup>/

'rose' 'to bloom' 'descriptive of the beginning of  
blooming'

"The rose is early blooming."

The adverb /phi:<sup>5</sup> li:<sup>5</sup>/ can modify /dɛ:ŋ<sup>1</sup>/ 'red', /ɲa:m<sup>1</sup>/ 'beautiful' and /ba:n<sup>1</sup>/ 'bloom' but the meaning of these adverbs depends on the verbs.

c) Some adverbs depend on vowel change which change the meaning of size, for example:

/cɪk<sup>2</sup> pɪk<sup>2</sup>/ 'describing small things or small  
amount of thing piled up or pointed up'

/cɔk<sup>2</sup> pɔk<sup>2</sup>/ 'describing big round thing which  
pointed up'

/cuk<sup>2</sup> puk/ 'describing small rather round thing'  
 /cok<sup>2</sup> pok<sup>2</sup>/ 'modifying big thing that can be seen  
 clearly'

d) Some adverbs occur indicate plurality

/la-ʔɔ:n<sup>3</sup> naŋ<sup>4</sup> cik<sup>2</sup> pik<sup>2</sup> cək<sup>2</sup> pək<sup>2</sup>  
 'children' 'sit' 'to describe small things or  
 small amount of thing piled  
 up or pointed up'

The adverbs /cik<sup>2</sup> pik<sup>2</sup>/ 'to describe small things or small amount of thing piled up or pointed up' and /cək<sup>2</sup> pək<sup>2</sup>/ 'describing big round thing which pointed up' occur together, their meanings are plural.

The types of adverbs in Lamphun Dialect can be divided into 4 types, such as:

a) Monosyllabic adverbs

Examples:

/khwet<sup>5</sup>/ 'very round'  
 /ta:<sup>2</sup> mon<sup>1</sup> khwet<sup>5</sup>/  
 'eyes' 'round' 'very round'

"The eyes are very round."

/cuaʔ<sup>5</sup>/ 'very white'  
 /sja<sup>5</sup> kha:w<sup>2</sup> cuaʔ<sup>5</sup>/  
 'shirt' 'white' 'very white'

"The shirt is very white."

/sɛ:w<sup>4</sup>/  
 /luŋ<sup>1</sup> nɔ:n<sup>1</sup> sɛ:w<sup>4</sup>/  
 'uncle' 'sleep' 'describing of sleeping wearily'

"The uncle had to sleep wearily"

/wɔ:n<sup>4</sup>/ 'to be blown about'  
 /kɑ:t<sup>3</sup> piw<sup>2</sup> wɔ:n<sup>4</sup>/  
 'paper' 'to be 'descriptive of being blown about'  
 blown about'  
 "The paper is blown about."

b) Disyllabic adverbs

Examples:

/kut<sup>2</sup> dut<sup>2</sup>/ 'very short'  
 /tɿaw<sup>3</sup> san<sup>5</sup> kut<sup>2</sup> dut<sup>2</sup>/  
 'trousers' 'to be 'very short'  
 short'

"The trousers are very short."

/khɔŋ<sup>3</sup> jɔŋ<sup>2</sup>/ 'sitting on the knees'.  
 /nɔ:ŋ<sup>6</sup> naŋ<sup>4</sup> khɔŋ<sup>3</sup> jɔŋ<sup>2</sup>/  
 'younger 'to sit' 'sitting on the knees'  
 sister'

"The younger sister sits on the heels."

/ŋo:<sup>5</sup> ŋo:<sup>5</sup>/  
 /pɔ:<sup>4</sup> haj<sup>5</sup> ŋo:<sup>5</sup> ŋo:<sup>5</sup>/  
 'father' 'to cry' 'crying loudly'

"The father cries loudly."

/ŋoŋ<sup>5</sup> moŋ<sup>5</sup>/  
 /na:m<sup>6</sup> khun<sup>3</sup> ŋoŋ<sup>5</sup> moŋ<sup>5</sup>/  
 'water' 'to be muddy' 'very muddy'  
 "The water is very muddy."



/ta:ŋ<sup>1</sup> nɔ:k<sup>4</sup> mi:t<sup>4</sup> sa<sup>1</sup> lum<sup>6</sup> sa<sup>1</sup> lim<sup>6</sup>/

'outside' 'to dark' 'not clear'

"The outside dimly darken."

/ʔuj<sup>6</sup> caʔ<sup>2</sup> ma<sup>1</sup> ba<sup>1</sup> dit<sup>2</sup> ba<sup>1</sup> diaw<sup>3</sup>/

'grand-mother' 'will' 'come' 'suddenly'

"The grand-mother will come suddenly."

/mɛ:<sup>4</sup> ʔu:<sup>5</sup> sa<sup>1</sup> tok<sup>5</sup> sa<sup>1</sup> na:n<sup>5</sup>/

'mother' 'speak' 'loudly'

"Mother speaks loudly."

### 2.3.5 Northeastern (Ubon Ratchathani) Thai Dialect

Udom Pornprasert : 1980) mentions about disyllabic modifiers in his work "An Analysis of Disyllable Modifiers in Northeastern Thai Dialects." He emphasizes on their structure, classification, function and usage. These modifiers are used after nouns or verbs in a construction functioning as modifiers of the preceding head words.

The characteristics of disyllable modifiers in Udom's opinion, such as:

a) There are two syllables.

#### Examples:

/khon<sup>4</sup> nan<sup>3</sup> ʔuan<sup>3</sup> tuʔ<sup>5</sup>-lu<sup>5</sup>/

'person' 'that' 'fat' 'very fat'

"That person is very fat."

/soon<sup>2</sup> sii<sup>1</sup> dam<sup>1</sup> kuy<sup>6</sup>-tuy<sup>6</sup>/

'trousers' 'color' 'black' 'pale black'

"Trousers are pale black."

b) Disyllable modifiers which modify nouns or verbs, and occur after nouns or verbs.

Examples:

/bak<sup>2</sup>    koo<sup>6</sup>-soo<sup>6</sup>    kin<sup>1</sup>    khaw<sup>2</sup>/

'person' 'destitute' 'eat' 'rice'

"A destitute person eats rice."

/thaw<sup>2</sup>    khook<sup>2</sup>-yook<sup>2</sup>    kin<sup>1</sup>    khaw<sup>2</sup>/

'old man'    'tall'    'eat' 'rice'

"An old man eats rice."

The words /koo<sup>6</sup>-soo<sup>6</sup>/ 'destitute' and /khook<sup>2</sup>-yook<sup>2</sup>/ 'tall' modify nouns /bak<sup>2</sup>/ 'person' and thaw<sup>2</sup>/ 'old man'

/naay<sup>4</sup>    nam<sup>1</sup>    khaw<sup>2</sup>    mup<sup>4</sup>-mup<sup>4</sup>/

'grand-mother' 'chew' 'rice' 'descriptive of chewing'

"A grand-mother chews rice."

The word /mup<sup>4</sup>-mup<sup>4</sup>/ 'descriptive of chewing' modifies transitive verb /nam<sup>1</sup>/ 'chew'.

/kaʔ<sup>2</sup>-taay<sup>6</sup>    mxxp<sup>2</sup>    cxxp<sup>3</sup>-phxxp<sup>3</sup>/

'rabbit'    'to prostrate' 'descriptive of prostrating'

"A rabbit lays prostrate."

The word /cxxp<sup>3</sup>-phxxp<sup>3</sup>/ 'describing of prostrating' modifies intransitive verb /mxxp<sup>2</sup>/ 'to prostrate'

The types of disyllable modifiers in Northeastern Thai Dialect can be divided into 2 types, such as:

a) A fully reduplicated disyllable modifier.

A fully reduplicated disyllable modifier consists of a root syllable and its reduplicating syllable.

Examples:

/ciw<sup>3</sup>-ciw<sup>3</sup>/    'descriptive of spinning'

/tuat<sup>2</sup>-tuat<sup>2</sup>/    'in thick clouds'

/tuay<sup>3</sup>-tuay<sup>3</sup>/    'slowly'

b) A partially reduplicated disyllable modifier.

A partially reduplicated disyllable modifier consists of a root syllable and its reduplicating syllable which is partially identical to the root.

Examples:

|   |                                    |
|---|------------------------------------|
| /khaaŋ <sup>3</sup> - naaŋ <sup>3</sup> / | 'to stand with legs<br>widespread' |
| /khaay <sup>3</sup> - naay <sup>3</sup> / | 'to sit disconsolately'            |
| /txxp <sup>3</sup> - sxxp <sup>3</sup> /  | 'flat'                             |
| /kooŋ <sup>2</sup> - kooŋ <sup>2</sup> /  | 'to sit with knees up'             |

### 2.3.6 Northern Khmer

Northern Khmer is mainly spoken in the southern part of northeastern Thailand, concentrated primarily in the provinces of Surin, Buriram and Srisaket, some scattered groups which speak this language are found in Mahasarakham, Ubonrachathani, Nakhon Rachasima, Prachinburi, Chanthaburi and Trat (Pornpen Sujinpram: 1989).

Kochakorn Boontiam (1991), in her M.A. thesis "Expressives in Northern Khmer" uses the word "Expressives" for describing feelings and thoughts.

"...The expressives normally follow verbs or adjectives describing particular characteristics of the action or state of being, respectively. The relationship between them and the words they modify is a very close one. Almost all of them are limited to occurrence with a single verb or adjective. Only a few may occur with several semantically related verbs or adjectives.

"Kochakorn, 1992:42)

Examples:

|                         |                     |
|-------------------------|---------------------|
| /sɔː k <b>br</b> ɔh/    | "very white"        |
| 'white'                 |                     |
| /khɪːw l <b>ŋ</b> it/   | "dark green"        |
| 'green'                 |                     |
| /khmaw ɲuː <b>ŋ</b> /   | "pitch black"       |
| 'black'                 |                     |
| /kəɾoːm br <b>ɛ</b> :t/ | "pale or light red" |
| 'red'                   |                     |
| /lɣːŋ t <b>ŋ</b> ɛː/    | "very yellow"       |
| 'yellow'                |                     |

In these examples /kbrɔh/ is used with /sɔː/, /lŋit/ with /khɪːw/, /ɲuːŋ/ with /khmaw/, /brɛ:t/ with /kəɾoːm/ and /tŋɛː/ with /lɣːŋ/ etc.

## Chapter III

### Structural Formation of Expressives in Pattani Malay

In this chapter, expressives will be classified according to their structural formation into 2 groups.

- 1) Expressives which can be reduplicated.
- 2) Expressives which cannot be reduplicated.

These expressives can be further classified based on whether they are single syllable or disyllables.

Furthermore, it will be shown that there is a number of expressives whose vowels have relation with the vowels of the words they modify.

#### 3.1 Expressives which can be reduplicated

Expressives which can be reduplicated may be divided into single reduplicated expressives (consisting of a monosyllabic root and its single reduplicative syllable), and double reduplicated expressives (consisting of a disyllabic root and its double reduplicative syllable).

##### 3.1.1 Single full reduplicated expressives.

A single full reduplicated expressives consists of a monosyllabic root and its reduplicative syllable. The formula below shows the structure of the single full reduplicated expressives.

| <u>root</u>    |   | <u>reduplication</u> |
|----------------|---|----------------------|
| /(C) (C) V (C) | - | (C) (C) V (C)/       |

For examples:

|         |                   |            |
|---------|-------------------|------------|
| - /tuwɔ | <u>nuʔ - nuʔ/</u> | "very old" |
| 'old'   | -                 |            |

- /lum<sup>b</sup>ε? nε? - nε?/ "very soft"  
'soft' -
- /tuwɔ nu? - nu?/ "very old (description of an old  
'old' - person's unsteady way of carrying  
himself/herself)"
- /tiyɔ pā? - pā?/ "to quack"  
'to cry' 'the cry of the duck'
- /bbude poŋ - poŋ/ "to shoot with the "poŋ-poŋ" sound"  
'to shoot' 'the sound of shooting'
- /kum<sup>d</sup>ɔ bɛh - bɛh/ "very loose"  
'loose' -
- /jatoh bo? - bo?/ "to fall with the "bo?-bo?" sound"  
'to fall' 'the sound of something falling'
- /tube? bu - bu/ "the sound of the shooting out  
'to come out' - of water"
- /bayu tēŋ - tēŋ/ "brand - new"  
'new' -
- /budεkε? tē? - tē?/ "very near/close by"  
'next-door' -
- /titeh ta? - ta?/ "the sound of dropping"  
'to drop' -
- /suko ki? - ki?/ "to giggle"  
'laugh' 'imitation of a soft laugh'
- /bato? kōh - kōh/ "to cough"  
'to cough' -
- /tiyɔ wwā - wwā/ "to cry loudly with fright"  
'to cry' 'imitation of baby's cry'
- /panah lā - lā/ "very hot" (from the flame)  
'hot' -

### 3.1.2 Full double reduplicated expressives

A full double reduplicated expressives consists of a disyllabic root and its identical reduplicative syllable. The formula below shows the structure of the full double reduplicated expressives.

| <u>root</u>                      | <u>reduplication</u>              |
|----------------------------------|-----------------------------------|
| /(C) (C) V (C) . (C) (C) V (C) / | - (C) (C) V (C) . (C) (C) V (C) / |

#### Examples:

- |                             |                               |   |
|-----------------------------|-------------------------------|---|
| /ŋŋepe?                     | <u>mɔʔme?</u> - <u>mɔʔme?</u> | "keep on muttering"                                 |
| 'mutter'                    | 'grumbling sound'             |   |
| 1. /make                    | <u>gadɔh</u> - <u>gadɔh</u>   | "to eat hurriedly"                                  |
| 'to eat'                    | 'hurriedly'                   |   |
| 2. /kkeɕe?                  | <u>kulu?</u> - <u>kulu?</u>   | "to speak non-sense"                                |
| 'to speak'                  | 'non-sense'                   |   |
| 3. /budiyi                  | <u>cuŋa?</u> - <u>cuŋa?</u>   | "to stand stead fast ready to<br>confront anything" |
| 'to stand'                  | 'stead-fast'                  |   |
| 4. /maki                    | <u>cuyã</u> - <u>cuyã</u>     | "to severely reprimand someone<br>non-stop"         |
| 'to reprimand/<br>severely' | -                             |   |
| 5. /kkeɕe?                  | <u>susih</u> - <u>susih</u>   | "to speak (with a whisper)"                         |
| 'to speak'                  | 'hush-hush'                   |   |

### 3.2 Expressives which cannot be reduplicated

Expressives which cannot be reduplicated can be either monosyllabic expressives or disyllabic expressives.

#### 3.2.1 Examples of monosyllabic expressives

- |           |            |              |
|-----------|------------|--------------|
| - /kkaya? | <u>pa?</u> | "very rusty" |
| 'rusty'   | -          |              |
| - /mudɔh  | <u>pẽh</u> | "very easy"  |
| 'easy'    | -          |              |

|                       |               |  |
|-----------------------|---------------|--|
| - /buyo?              | <u>bb̃</u> /  | "very rotten"  |
| 'rotten' (fruit)      | -             |  |
| - /manih              | <u>teŋ</u> /  | "very sweet"   |
| 'sweet'               | -             |  |
| - /diye               | <u>di?</u> /  | "very silent"  |
| 'silent'              | -             |  |
| - /panah              | <u>ceŋ</u> /  | "burning hot (under the sun)"                            |
| 'hot'                 | -             |  |
| - /kuyah              | <u>koŋ</u> /  | "immutably hard"   |
| 'hard'                | -             |  |
| - /haye               | <u>hoŋ</u> /  | "horrible stench"  |
| 'stench'              | -             |  |
| - /panah              | <u>hu</u> /   | "very hot"   |
| 'hot'                 | -             |  |
| - /supe?              | <u>wwe?</u> / | "very narrow"  |
| 'narrow'              | -             |  |
| - /kwpɛ?              | <u>ww̃</u> /  | "very flat"  |
| 'flat'                | -             |  |
| - /panah              | <u>w̃</u> /   | "burning hot with anger"                                 |
| 'hot'                 | -             |  |
| - /busu?              | <u>ww̃</u> /  | "strong offensive/bad smell in<br>'bad smell' - the air" |
| - /kum <sup>a</sup> ɔ | <u>wɔ</u> /   | "very loose"   |
| 'loose'               | -             |  |
| - /sumabo             | <u>wwo</u> /  | "very tangled"   |
| 'tangled'             | -             |  |

### 3.2.2 Examples of disyllabic expressives

|          |                |                       |
|----------|----------------|-----------------------|
| - /buya? | <u>nnanɛ</u> / | "very heavy"          |
| 'heavy'  |                | 'vertically straight' |

|             |   |                                       |
|-------------|---|---------------------------------------|
| - /panah    | <u>panah</u>                              | "very sultry"                         |
| 'hot'       | -   |                                       |
| - /maserj   | <u>pahe?</u>                              | "very salty"                          |
| 'salty'     | 'bitter'                                  |                                       |
| - /masε     | <u>puyi?</u>                              | "very sour, intense acidic taste"     |
| 'sour'      | -   |                                       |
| - /maserj   | <u>puya?</u>                              | "very salty"                          |
| 'salty'     | '1. smell of rotten food<br>2. vanishing' |                                       |
| - /hapo?    | <u>puyε̃n?</u>                            | "very musty smell"                    |
| 'musty'     | -   |                                       |
| - /busu?    | <u>baŋa/</u>                              | "very rotten smell"                   |
| 'bad smell' | -   |                                       |
| - /puɗah    | <u>buŋε/</u>                              | "blindingly spicy"                    |
| 'spicy'     | -   |                                       |
| - /sujo?    | <u>tujuh/</u>                             | "ice-cold, very cold"                 |
| 'cold'      | 'straight'                                |                                       |
| - /muyɕh    | <u>ddεŋε/</u>                             | "very cheap"                          |
| 'cheap'     | 'sticky'                                  |                                       |
| - /basɕh    | <u>jjwyo?</u>                             | "soaking wet"                         |
| 'wet'       | 'very soft such as rotten fruit'          |                                       |
| - /puca?    | <u>kusiŋ/</u>                             | "very pale" (blood drained from face) |
| 'pale'      | -   |                                       |
| - /puti?    | <u>kula?</u>                              | "very raw"                            |
| 'raw'       | 'acidulous'                               |                                       |
| - /bεlɔ?    | <u>likoŋ/</u>                             | "very crooked or winding"             |
| 'winding'   | 'surround'                                |                                       |
| - /yε?ŋε    | <u>lapoŋ/</u>                             | "very light weight"                   |
| 'light'     | 'floating'                                |                                       |

In addition to structural formation of expressives in Pattani Malay, relation of the vowels in expressives and the vowels in verbs or adjectives is also worth mentioning.

In my data, it can be seen that some of the expressives contain the same vowels as those in the verbs or adjectives that they modify. These expressives cannot be reduplicated. They can be divided into two groups.

### 1. Vowels in monosyllabic expressives

A monosyllabic expressive can be the same as the vowel of the last syllable of the verb or adjective.

#### Examples:

|                        |                    |                       |
|------------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|
| - /mɔlɛʔ               | tɛʔ/               | "very pretty"         |
| 'pretty'               | -                  |                       |
| - /buɣaʔ               | thaʔ               | "very heavy"          |
| 'heavy'                | -                  |                       |
| - /buɣoʔ               | poʔ/               | "completely worn out" |
| 'old'                  | -                  |                       |
| - /tupo                | wo/                | "very blunt"          |
| 'blunt'                | -                  |                       |
| - /tuɣeʔ               | weʔ/               | "very tight"          |
| 'tight'                | -                  |                       |
| - /kwn <sup>d</sup> ɔ  | wɔ/                | "very loose"          |
| 'loose'                | -                  |                       |
| - /kwp <sup>~</sup> ɛʔ | ww <sup>~</sup> ɛʔ | "very flat"           |
| 'flat'                 | -                  |                       |
| - /kkayaʔ              | paʔ/               | "very rusty"          |
| 'rusty'                | -                  |                       |
| - /ggɔhoŋ              | wwoŋ/              | "very hollow"         |
| 'hollow'               | -                  |                       |

|                       |      |   |
|-----------------------|------|---|
| - /guyu?              | nyu? | "very crumpled"   |
| 'crumpled'            | -    |   |
| - /layu               | wwu/ | "very withered"   |
| 'withered'            | -    |   |
| - /lon <sup>a</sup> a | wwa/ | "very loose"  |
| 'loose'               | -    |   |
| - /sumabo             | wwo/ | "very tangled"  |
| 'tangled'             | -    |   |
| - /sube?              | wE?  | "very tattered"   |
| 'tattered'            | -    |   |
| - /sudun              | wun/ | "very tangled" (used with hair)                             |
| 'tangled'             | -    |   |
| - /suyubE?            | wE?  | "very dishevelled" (used with<br>'dishevelled' - long hair) |

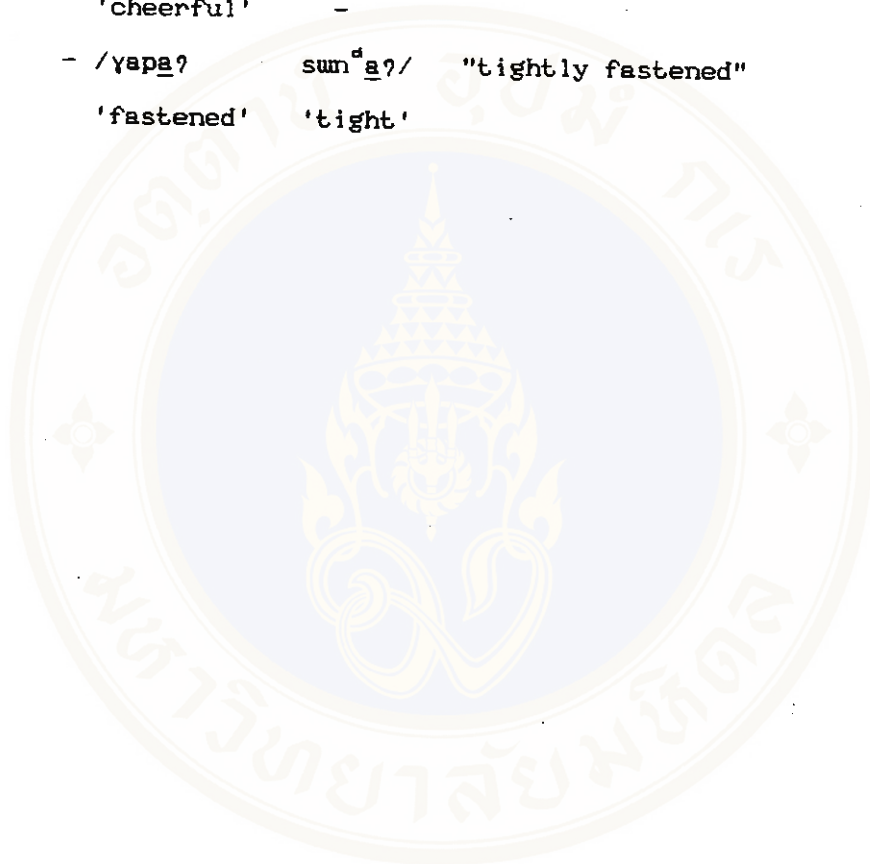
## 2. Vowels in disyllabic expressives

The vowel of the second syllable of a disyllabic expressive can be the same as that of the last syllable of the verb or adjective.

### Examples:

|                 |            |                       |
|-----------------|------------|-----------------------|
| - /pohu         | lubu/      | "to be boiled tender" |
| 'boiled tender' | 'overripe' |                       |
| - /puca?        | mana?      | "deathly pale"        |
| 'pale'          | 'corpse'   |                       |
| - /pudah        | dduna/     | "very spicy"          |
| 'spicy'         | -          |                       |
| - /basoh        | suyoh/     | "wet all over"        |
| 'wet'           | -          |                       |
| - /bukoh        | cohoh/     | "very swollen"        |
| 'swollen'       | 'hollow'   |                       |

- /kutaʔ            ssumaʔ/    "very tight"  
   'tight'               -
- /sunɛ             lɛnɛ/       "very comfortable"  
   'comfortable'    -
- /swga            lɛga/       "cheerfully happy"  
   'cheerful'        -
- /yapaʔ            sun<sup>d</sup>aʔ/    "tightly fastened"  
   'fastened'        'tight'



## Chapter IV

### Expressives in Different Contexts

In this chapter, expressives will be shown to be able to occur in different contexts.

In my data, they can be classified into 8 groups according to the contexts of words in which they occur.

- 4.1 Expressives modifying appearances/states.
- 4.2 Expressives modifying feelings.
- 4.3 Expressives modifying tastes.
- 4.4 Expressives modifying smells.
- 4.5 Expressives modifying colors.
- 4.6 Expressives modifying sounds.
- 4.7 Expressives modifying sizes.
- 4.8 Expressives modifying actions.

#### 4.1 Expressive modifying the appearances/states

These expressives modify adjectives that describe the appearances or states.

They are, as I have found, as follows:

1. /masɔʔ lubu/ "overripe"  
 'ripe' 'overripe'  
 /wɔh pa<sup>o</sup>h masɔʔ lubu/  
 'mango' 'ripe' 'overripe'  
 "The mango is overripe."
2. /mɔlɛʔ tɛʔ/ "very pretty"  
 'pretty' -  
 /baju niŋ mɔlɛʔ tɛʔ/  
 'blouse' 'this' 'pretty' -  
 "This blouse is very pretty."
3. /mudɔ tɛŋ/ "very young"  
 'young' -  
 /ɔɣɛ tu mudɔ tɛŋ/  
 'person' 'that' 'young' -  
 "That person is very young."
4. /mudɔ tɛh/ "very young"  
 'young' -  
 /ɔɣɛ tu mudɔ tɛh/  
 'person' 'that' 'young' -  
 "That person is very young."
5. /muyɔh ddɛŋ/ "very cheap"  
 'cheap' 'sticky'  
 /tuwɔŋ niŋ muyɔh ddɛŋ/  
 'sweet' 'this' 'cheap' 'sticky'  
 "This sweets is very cheap."

6. /nipih bbayɛ/ "very sheer enough to be seen  
'thin' 'transparent' through (for cloths)"  
/baju niŋ nipih bbayɛ/  
'blouse' 'this' 'thin' 'transparent'  
"This blouse is very thin."
7. /nipih ddayɛ/ "very thin"  
'thin' -  
/baju niŋ nipih ddayɛ/  
'blouse' 'this' 'thin' -  
"This blouse is very thin."
8. /nipih siyɛh/ "very thin"  
'thin' -  
/kkutah niŋ nipih siyɛh/  
'paper' 'this' 'thin' -  
"This paper is very thin."
9. /nipih sɛh/ "very thin"  
'thin' -  
/ka<sup>h</sup>ŋ niŋ nipih sɛh/  
'fabric' 'this' 'thin' -  
"This fabric is very thin."
10. /pɔhu lubu/ "very rotten"  
'rotten' 'overripe'  
/dagiŋ tu pɔhu lubu/  
'meat' 'that' 'rotten' 'overripe'  
"That meat is badly rotten."
11. /putiʔ kulaʔ/ "very raw"  
'raw' 'acidulous'  
/piɛ niŋ putiʔ kulaʔ/  
'banana' 'this' 'raw' 'acidulous'  
"This banana is very raw."

12. /puca?            maŋa?            "deathly pale"  
       'pale'            'corpse'  
 /diɔ            puca?            maŋa?  
       'he/she'    'pale'    'corpse'  
       "He/She is very pale."
13. /paca?            kusiŋ            "very pale"  
       'pale'            -  
 /diɔ            puca?            kusiŋ/  
       'he/she'    'pale'            -  
       "He/She is very pale."
14. /puca?            kwla?            "very pale"  
       'pale'            'acidulous'  
 /mukɔ            diɔ            puca?            kwla?  
       'face'    'he/she'    'pale'    'acidulous'  
       "His/her face is very pale."
15. /punch            nnite            "full to the brim"  
       'full'            -  
 /a<sup>u</sup>            dale            ppaye            punch            nnite/  
       'water'    'in'    'earthen jar'    'full'            -  
       "The water in the earthen jar is full to the brim."
16. /beŋɔŋ            kwlu            "very stupid"  
       'stupid'            'stupid'  
 /budɔ?            niŋ            beŋɔŋ            kwlu/  
       'child'    'this'    'stupid'    'stupid'  
       "This child is very stupid."
17. /beɔɔ?            likoŋ            "very crooked"  
       'winding'    'surround'  
 /jale            beɔɔ?            likoŋ/  
       'path'    'winding'    'surround'  
       "The path is very winding."

18. /basoh jjwyoʔ/ "all wet"  
 'wet' 'soft' (as of rotten fruits)  
 /baju diyo basoh jjwyoʔ/  
 'blouse' 'he/she' 'wet' 'soft'  
 "His/Her blouse is soaking wet."
19. /basoh sswyoʔ/ "wet all over"  
 'wet' -  
 /kito kuno huje basoh sswyoʔ/  
 'we' 'come into' 'rain water' 'wet' -  
 contact with'  
 "We are wet all over from the rain."
20. /bayu tɛŋ-tɛŋ/ "brand-new"  
 'new'  
 /yunch tu bayu tɛŋ-tɛŋ/  
 'house' 'that' 'new' -  
 "That house is brand-new."
21. /budɛkɛʔ tɛŋ-tɛŋ/ "very close by/near by"  
 'next-door' -  
 /yunch diyo duna yunch am<sup>b</sup>ɔ budɛkɛʔ tɛŋ-tɛŋ/  
 'house' 'he/she' 'with' 'house' 'I' 'next-door' -  
 "His/Her house is next to my house."
22. /budɛkɛʔ kɛʔ/ "very close by/near by"  
 'next door'  
 /yunch ɔyɛ di kapon budɛkɛʔ kɛʔ/  
 'house' 'person' 'at' 'village' 'next door' -  
 "The houses of the people in the village are very close  
 to each another."
23. /buto sulin/ "very straight"  
 'straight' -

/batah burto sulin/

'road' 'straight' -

"The road is very straight."

24. /bukɔʔ kkutuʔ/ "very swollen"

'swollen' 'swollen'

/mukɔ diyɔ bukɔʔ kkutuʔ/

'face' 'he/she' 'to be swollen' 'swollen'

"His/Her face is very swollen."

25. /bukɔʔ ccɔbɔŋ/ "very swollen"

'to be swollen' -

/mukɔ diyɔ bukɔʔ ccɔbɔŋ/

'face' 'he/she' 'to be swollen' -

"His/Her face is very swollen."

26. /buci bɔyã/ "describing of coming outwards

'having a- 'protruding from a surface of belly because  
pot belly' tummy' of fatty"

/budɔʔ tu pɔyɔʔ buci bɔyã/

'child' 'that' 'belly' 'to be fatty'

"That child has a pot belly."

27. /buyɔʔ poʔ/ "completely worn out, very old"

'old' -

/baju buyɔʔ poʔ/

'blouse' 'old' -

"The blouse is very worn out."

28. /buyɔʔ bbẽ/ "very rotten"

'old' -

/buwɔh nakɔ buyɔʔ bbẽ/

'jackfruit' 'old' -

"The jackfruit is very rotten."

29. /bayu      tēh-tēh/      "brand-new"  
       'new'                    -  
 /kɛtɔ   bayu      tēh-tēh/  
       'car'   'new'   'brand-new'  
       "The car is brand-new."
30. /bubuh      leh/              "completely bald"  
       'bald'                    -  
 /ppalɔ   diɔɔ    bubuk      leh/  
       'head' 'he/she' 'bald' -  
       "His/Her head is completely bald."
31. /diɛ        diʔ/              "very quiet"  
       'silent' -  
 /budɔʔ    tu        diɛ        diʔ/  
       'child' 'that' 'silent' -  
       "That child is very quiet."
32. /dʊŋuʔ      wuʔ/              "very sluggish"  
       'sluggish' -  
 /diɔɔ        dʊŋuʔ      wuʔ/  
       'he/she' 'sluggish' -  
       "He/She is very sluggish."
33. /taje        lanaʔ/              "very pointed"  
       'pointed'                -  
 /pisa      tu      taje      lanaʔ/  
       'knife' 'that' 'sharp' -  
       "That knife is very pointed."
34. /taje        luniʔ/              "very pointed"  
       'pointed'                -  
 /pisa      tu      taje              luniʔ/  
       'knife' 'that' 'pointed' -  
       "That knife is very pointed."

34. /tupo      wo/      "very blunt"  
       'blunt'  
 /pisa tu tupo      wo/  
       'knife' that 'blunt' -  
       "That knife is very blunt."
35. /tuwo      nu? nu?/      "very old"  
       'old'      -  
 /ɔye tu tuwo      nu? nu?/  
       'person' that 'old'      -  
       "That person is very old."
36. /tuwo      nu? nu?      "very old"  
       'old'      -  
 /diyo tuwo      nu? nu?/  
       'he/she' 'old'      -  
       "He/She is very old."
37. /tuwo      hɛbɛ/      "very old"  
       'old'      'loose'  
 /diyo tuwo      hɛbɛ/  
       'he/she' 'old'      'loose'  
       "He/She is very old."
38. /twɛ?      nnwtɪŋ/      "very tight"  
       'tight'      'to bounce back'  
 /tali tu twɛ?      nnwtɪŋ/  
       'rope' 'that' 'tight' 'to bounce back'  
       "That rope is very tight."
39. /twɛ?      wwe?/      "very tight"  
       'tight'      -  
 /tali twɛ?      wwe?/  
       'rope' 'tight'      -  
       "The rope is very tight."

40. /ca<sup>m</sup>      lɔle/      "containing too much water,  
'watery'      completely watery"  
/tʉpɔŋ    niŋ    ca<sup>m</sup>      lɔle/  
'sweet' 'this' 'watery' -  
"This sweet is very soggy."
41. /cɔmɛ      lɔtɛ̃/      "very cute"  
'cute'      -  
/bʉdɔʔ    niŋ      cɔmɛ      lɔtɛ̃/  
'person' 'that' 'cute'      -  
"This child is very cute."
42. /cuma      bɔlɔh/      "very dirty"  
'dirty'  
/baɟu    cuma      bɔlɔh/  
'blouse' 'dirty'      -  
"The blouse is very dirty."
43. /cuma      dɔmɔʔ/      "very dirty"  
'dirty'  
/ɟumɔh    diyɔ      cuma      dɔmɔʔ/  
'house' 'he/she' 'dirty'      -  
"His/Her house is very dirty."
44. /kkayaʔ      paʔ/      "very rusty"  
'rusty'      -  
/pisa    niŋ      kkayaʔ      paʔ/  
'knife' 'this' 'rusty'      -  
"This knife is very rusty."
45. /kumaya      k<sup>n</sup>ɔŋ/      "having so little rain as to be  
'arid'      -      very dry and unproductive"  
/tahu    niŋ      kumaya      k<sup>n</sup>ɔŋ/  
'reason' 'this' 'arid'      -  
"This season is very dry."



- / aye mati kuyah koŋ/ "very rigid"  
 'hen' 'dead' 'rigid' -  
 "The dead hen became rigid."
52. /kuyoh pukaʔ/ "describing of something that is  
 'muddy' 'thick' covered with mud, very muddy"  
 /a<sup>m</sup> kuyoh pukaʔ/  
 'water' 'muddy' 'thick'  
 "The water was very muddy."
53. /kuyuh kukeʔ/ "very thin"  
 'thin' -  
 /budəʔ tu kuyuh kukeʔ/  
 'child' 'that' 'thin' -  
 "That child is very thin."
54. /guməʔ mmetəŋ/ "very rotund"  
 'fat'  
 /budəʔ niŋ guməʔ mmetəŋ/  
 'child' 'this' 'fat' -  
 "This child is very rotund."
55. /guməʔ botəʔ/ "very short and fat"  
 'fat' 'tubby'  
 /budəʔ niŋ guməʔ botəʔ/  
 'child' 'this' 'fat' 'tubby'  
 "This child is tubby."
56. /guməʔ ddəbɔ̃/ "very fat" (describing of a  
 'fat' - person having much flesh).  
 /budəʔ niŋ guməʔ ddəbɔ̃/  
 'child' 'this' 'fat' -  
 "This child is very fleshy."
57. /kuyuʔ puʔ/ "very crumpled"  
 'crumpled' -

- /baju tu kuyu? nu?/  
 'blouse' 'that' 'crumpled' -  
 "That blouse is very crumpled."
58. /ggchoŋ wwoŋ/ "having a big hole"  
 'having a -  
 big hole'  
 /baju caɣe? ggchoŋ wwoŋ/  
 'blouse' 'tear' 'having a -  
 big hole'  
 "The blouse had a big hole."
59. /ssayo? wo? "very tangled"  
 'tangled' -  
 /tali tu ssayo? wo?/  
 'rope' 'that' 'tangled' -  
 "That rope is very tangled."
60. /sumabo wwo/ "very disordered"  
 'disorderd' -  
 /baɣe sumabo wwo/  
 'thing' 'disordered' -  
 "The thing are very disordered."
61. /supe? tɛweh/ "very narrow"  
 'narrow'  
 /ɣumoh supe? tɛweh/  
 'house' 'narrow' -  
 "The house is very narrow."
62. /supe? wwe?/ "very narrow"  
 'narrow'  
 /bile? supe? wwe?/  
 'room' 'narrow' -  
 "The room is very narrow."

63. /subɛʔ wɛʔ/ "very tattered" (describing  
'tattered' of clothes, old and torn).  
/diyo paka baju subɛʔ wɛʔ/  
'he/she' 'wear' 'blouse' 'tattered' -  
"He/She wears a tattered blouse."
64. /sudun wun/ "very tangled"  
'tangled' -  
/ɣam<sup>b</sup>oʔ diyo sudun wun/  
'hair' 'he/she' 'tangled' -  
"His/Her hair is very tangled."
65. /swyabuʔ tayʊʔ/ "very busy"  
'busy'  
/am<sup>b</sup>ɔ swyabuʔ tayʊʔ/  
'I' 'busy' 'very busy'  
"I am very busy."
66. /swyubɛŋ wɛŋ/ "very dishevelled, used  
'dishevelled' - with long hair"  
/ɣam<sup>b</sup>oʔ diyo tɛŋɔʔ swyubɛŋ wɛŋ/  
'hair' 'he/she' 'look' 'dishevelled' -  
"His/Her hair is very dishevelled."
67. /ɣapaʔ sun<sup>d</sup>aʔ/ "very fastened"  
'adhesive' 'tight'  
/pitu ɣapaʔ sun<sup>d</sup>aʔ/  
'door' 'fastened' 'tight'  
"The door is very fastened."
68. /ɣɔpɔŋ wwɔŋ/ "(nose) disfigured (as if  
'having a hole' - being bitten or cut off)"  
/hidon diyo ɣɔpɔŋ wwɔŋ/  
'nose' 'his' 'having a hole' -  
"His nose is disfigured (as if being bitten or cut off)."

69. /γɔbɛʔ wwɛʔ/ "very shabby"  
 'shabby' -  
 /diyɔ paka baju γɔbɛʔ wwɛʔ/  
 'he/she' 'wear' 'blouse' 'shabby' -  
 "He/She wears a very shabby blouse."
70. /hɛʔɔ̃ʔ pɛtɔ̃ʔ/ "very distorted"  
 'distorted' - (not to be used with things)  
 /muloʔ diyɔ hɛʔɔ̃ʔ pɛtɔ̃ʔ/  
 'mouth' 'he/she' 'distorted' -  
 "His/Her mouth is very distorted."
71. /hɑŋiʔ baŋa "very burnt"  
 'burnt' -  
 /dɑŋiŋ hɑŋiʔ baŋa/  
 'meat' 'burnt' -  
 "The meat is overly burnt."
72. /lan<sup>3</sup>oʔ wwoʔ "very sagging"  
 'sagging' -  
 /kɔpɛʔ pinɛŋ tuwɔ tu lan<sup>3</sup>oʔ wwoʔ  
 'breast' 'woman' 'old' 'that' 'sagging' -  
 "The old woman's breast are very sagging."
73. /layu wwu/ "very wilted"  
 'wilted'  
 /buŋɔ layu wwu/  
 'flower' 'wilted' -  
 "The flower is very wilted."
74. /lum<sup>b</sup>ɛʔ nɛʔ-nɛʔ/ "very tender"  
 'tender'  
 /tɔpɔŋ niŋ lum<sup>b</sup>ɛʔ nɛʔ-nɛʔ/  
 'sweet' 'this' 'tender' -  
 "This sweet is very tender."

75. /lum<sup>b</sup>ε?     γɔʔneʔ-γɔʔneʔ/           "very tender"  
       'tender'                    -  
       /ɣwtɔʔ     lum<sup>b</sup>ε?     γɔʔneʔ-γɔʔneʔ/  
       'tire'     'soft'                    -  
       "The tire is very tender."
76. /lubu           wwu/                   "very overripe"  
       'overripe'                   -  
       /pa<sup>h</sup>     lubu           wwu/  
       'mango'     'overripe'           -  
       "The mango is overripe."
77. /lube           w:ε/                   "much bruised"  
       'bruised'                   -  
       /pise     lube           wwε/  
       'banana'     'bruised'           -  
       "The banana is much bruised."
78. /lucɔh           ccʔceʔ-ccʔceʔ/           "describing of a liquid  
       'wet'                                   state not dry, very wet"  
       /swloʔ     lucɔh           ccʔceʔ-ccʔceʔ/  
       'mud'     'wet'                    -  
       "The mud is very wet."

#### 4.2 Expressives modifying feelings

These expressives intensify adjectives that describe the feelings.

They are, as I have found, as follows:

1. /mudɔh pěh/ "very easy"  
 'easy' -  
 /tɔpɔŋ niŋ waʔ mudɔh pěh/  
 'sweet' 'this' 'make' 'easy' -  
 "This sweet is very easily made."
2. /panah ŋɔulɔʔ "very hot"  
 'hot' -  
 /hɔyi niŋ panah ŋɔulɔʔ  
 'day' 'this' 'hot' -  
 "Today, it is very hot."
3. /panah ɔɛŋ/ "very hot"  
 'hot' -  
 /hɔyi niŋ panah ɔɛŋ/ 'very hot'  
 'day' 'this' 'hot' -  
 "It is very hot today."
4. /panah kɔʔuh/ "very hot" (sweltering hot  
 'hot' 'stuffy' showing sign of coming rain)  
 /hɔyi niŋ panah kɔʔuh/  
 'day' 'this' 'hot' 'stuffy'  
 "It is sweltering hot today."
5. /panah kuwaʔ/ "very hot"  
 'hot' 'strong'  
 /hɔyi niŋ panah kuwaʔ/  
 'day' 'this' 'hot' 'strong'  
 "It is very hot today."

6. /panah kuliʔ-kuliʔ/ "dazzling not to look at"  
 'hot' 'wink'  
 /batah panah kuliʔ-kuliʔ/  
 'road' 'hot' 'wink'  
 "The road looks dazzling hot."
7. /panah gayiŋ/ "very hot" (very burning because  
 'hot' 'scorched' of high fever).  
 /tuboh diyo panah gayiŋ/  
 'body' 'he/she' 'hot' 'scorched'  
 "His/Her body is burning hot with high fever."
8. /panah hu/ "piping hot (very hot)"  
 'hot' -  
 /tuboh diyo panah hu/  
 'body' 'he/she' 'hot' -  
 "His/Her body is piping hot."
9. /panah wā/ "burning hot with anger"  
 'hot' -  
 /muko diyo panah wā/  
 'face' 'he/she' 'hot' -  
 "His/Her face is burning hot with anger."
10. /panah lā-lā/ "very hot"  
 'hot' -  
 /tuŋoh hayi panah lā-lā/  
 'mid day' 'hot' -  
 "The mid day is very hot."
11. /buyaʔ nane/ "very heavy"  
 'heavy' 'straight down'  
 /kayu niŋ buyaʔ nane/  
 'wood' 'this' 'heavy' 'straight down'  
 "This wood is very heavy."

12. /buʔaʔ t<sup>h</sup>aʔ/ "very heavy"  
 'heavy' -  
 /baʔɛ niŋ buʔaʔ t<sup>h</sup>aʔ/  
 'thing' 'this' 'heavy' -  
 "This thing is very heavy."
13. /kumah c<sup>h</sup>iʔ/ "very crowded with people"  
 'crowded' -  
 /kʷɛtɔ tu kumah c<sup>h</sup>iʔ/  
 'car' 'that' 'crowded' -  
 "That car is very crowded with people."
14. /kumah koŋ/ "very crowded"  
 'crowded' -  
 /kʷɛtɔ niŋ kumah koŋ/  
 'car' 'this' 'crowded' -  
 "This car is very crowded."
15. /kʷn<sup>d</sup>ɔ bɛh-bɛh/ "very loose"  
 'loose' -  
 /baʔu kʷn<sup>d</sup>ɔ bɛh-bɛh/  
 'blouse' 'loose' -  
 "The blouse is very loose."
16. /kʷn<sup>d</sup>ɔ bɔh-bɔh/ "very loose"  
 'loose' -  
 /baʔu kʷn<sup>d</sup>ɔ bɔh-bɔh/  
 'blouse' 'loose' -  
 "The blouse is very loose."
17. /kʷn<sup>d</sup>ɔ wɔ/ "very loose"  
 'loose' -  
 /baʔu kʷn<sup>d</sup>ɔ wɔ/  
 'blouse' 'loose' -  
 "The blouse is very loose."

18. /kwɛ ccwɪʔ/ "very replete with  
'replete with food' - food"  
/diɔ kwɛ ccwɪʔ/  
'he/she' 'replete with food' -  
"He/She is very replete with food."
19. /kʷaʔ nnwɪŋ/ "very tight"  
'tight' 'to bounce back'  
/baɟu kʷaʔ nnwɪŋ/  
'blouse' 'tight' 'to bounce back'  
"The blouse is very tight."
20. /kʷaʔ c<sup>h</sup>iʔ/ "very fast"  
'fast/pressed' -  
/naɟi kʷaʔ c<sup>h</sup>iʔ/  
'rice' 'fast/pressed' -  
"The rice is hard pressed."
21. /kʷaʔ koŋ/ "very tight"  
'tight/pressed' -  
/tali kʷaʔ koŋ/  
'rope' 'tight/pressed' -  
"The rope is very tight."
22. /saɟeʔ nuʔ-nuʔ/ "description of a sudden  
'painful' 'spasmodically' uncontrolled tightening  
of muscles"  
/diɔ saɟeʔ nuʔ-nuʔ/  
'he/she' 'painful' 'spasmodically'  
"He/She feels painful with a sudden uncontrollable  
tightening of muscles."
23. /sʷɛ lɛŋɛ/ "very comfortable"  
'comfortable' -

/diyo sune lene/

'he' 'comfortable' -

"He feels very comfortable."

24. /suga lega/ "very cheerful"

'cheerful' -

/diyo suga lega/

'he' 'cheerful' -

"He is very cheerful."

25. /swjo? tujuh/ "ice-cold, very cold"

'cold' 'straight'

/a<sup>o</sup> batu swjo? tujuh/

'ice' 'cold' 'straight'

"Ice is very cold."

26. /swjo? siya?/ "tastelessly cold

'cold' 'already' not eaten hot"

/nasi swjo? siya?/

'rice' 'cold' 'already'

"The rice is tastelessly cold."

27. swjo? siyo? "very cold"

'cold' -

/tuboh diyo swjo? siyo?/ "very cold"

'body' 'his' 'cold' -

"His body is very cold."

28. /ye?ne lapon/ "very light weight' (until

'light' 'floating' soaring into the air)"

/kaen ye?ne lapon/

'fabric' 'light' 'floating'

"The fabric is very light weight."

29. /lon<sup>a</sup> beh-beh/ "very loose"

'loose' -

- /suluwa niŋ loŋ<sup>a</sup> bəh-bəh/  
 'trousers' 'this' 'loose' -  
 "These trousers are very loose".
30. /loŋ<sup>a</sup> bõh-bõh/ "very loose"  
 'loose' -  
 /baju diyo loŋ<sup>a</sup> bõh-bõh/  
 'blouse' 'he/she' 'loose' -  
 "His/Her blouse is very loose".
31. /loŋ<sup>a</sup> wwa/ "very loose"  
 'loose' -  
 /baju diyo loŋ<sup>a</sup> wwa/  
 'blouse' 'he/she' 'loose' -  
 "His/Her blouse is very loose".
32. /lupoh weh/ "very tired"  
 'tired' -  
 /am<sup>o</sup> wɔɔ lupoh weh/  
 'I' 'feel' 'tired' -  
 "I feel very tired".
33. /luŋɔ kwɛʔ-kwɛʔ/ "very loose"  
 'loose' -  
 /diyo paka baju luŋɔ kwɛʔ-kwɛʔ/  
 'he/she' 'wear' 'blouse' 'loose' -  
 "He/She wears a very loose blouse".
34. /luŋɔ lita/ "very loose"  
 'loose' -  
 /diyo paka baju luŋɔ lita/  
 'he/she' 'wear' 'blouse' 'loose' -  
 "He/She wears a very loose blouse".

35. /sake? cca?/ "penetratively painful"

'painful' -

/diyo same? cca? di ppalo bahu/

'he/she' 'painful' - 'at' 'shoulder'

"He/She feels a penetrating pain at the shoulder".



#### 4.3 Expressives modifying tastes

These expressives intensify tastes to add precise to the meaning of tastes.

I have found expressives modifying tastes, as follows:

1. /manih ten/ "very sweet"

'sweet' -

/wɔh timɔŋ niŋ manih ten/

'water-melon' 'this' 'sweet' -

"This water-melon is very sweet."

2. /masɛŋ pahe?/ "very salty"

'salty' 'bitter'

/gula niŋ masɛŋ pahe?/

'curry' 'this' 'salty' 'bitter'

"This curry is very salty."

3. /masɛŋ puya?/ "very salty"

'salty' 'the smell of rotten food'

/gaɣɛ masɛŋ puya?/

'salt' 'salty' 'the smell of rotten food'

"The salt is very salty."

4. /masɛ puyi?/ "very sour by acids"

'sour' -

/buwɔh lima masɛ puyi?/

'orange' 'sour' -

"The orange is very sour."

5. /masɛ pā/ "very sour, turning sour (with food

'sour' - being spoiled)"

/gula niŋ masɛ pā/

'curry' 'this' 'sour' -

"This curry is turning sour."

6. /pahe? lupe/ "very bitter"  
 'bitter' -  
 /uba? niŋ pahe? lupe/  
 'medicament' 'this' 'bitter' -  
 "This medicament is very bitter."
7. /pudah bunɛ/ "blindingly spicy"  
 'spicy' - and tears, very spicy'  
 /gula niŋ pudah bunɛ/  
 'curry' 'this' 'spicy' -  
 "This curry is blindingly spicy."
8. /pudah dduŋa/ "blindingly spicy"  
 'spicy' -  
 /gula niŋ pudah dduŋa/  
 'curry' 'this' 'spicy' -  
 "This curry is blindingly spicy."
9. /tawa ɛbe "very tasteless"  
 'tasteless' -  
 /gula niŋ tawa ɛbe  
 'curry' 'this' 'tasteless' -  
 "This curry is very tasteless."
10. /kula? dɛhe/ "very acidulous"  
 'acidulous' -  
 /pa<sup>o</sup>h kula? dɛhe/  
 'mango' 'acidulous' -  
 "The mango is very acidulous."

#### 4.4 Expressives modifying smells

These expressives modify smells to add precision to the meaning of smells.

I have found expressives modifying smells as follows:

1. /busu? baŋa/ "very bad offensive smell"  
 'bad smell' -  
 /tikuh mapoh busu? baŋa/  
 'rat' 'dead' 'bad smell' -  
 "The dead rat has a very bad smell."
2. /busu? kohŋ/ "very offensive smell"  
 'bad smell' -  
 /tahi kucing busu? kohŋ/  
 'excretions' 'cat' 'bad smell' -  
 "The cat's excretions has very offensive smell."
3. /busu? wə̃/ "very offensive smell in the air"  
 'bad smell' -  
 /tikuh mapoh busu? wə̃/  
 'rat' 'dead' 'bad smell' -  
 "The dead rat leaves a very bad smell in the air."
4. /həŋe hohŋ/ "horrible stench"  
 'stench' -  
 /ike nin həŋe hohŋ/  
 'fish' 'this' 'stench' -  
 "This fish has a horrible stench."
5. /hapɔ? puŋeŋ/ "very musty smell"  
 'musty, smell' -  
 /ssuku hapɔ? puŋeŋ/  
 'bread' 'musty, smell' -  
 "The bread has a very musty smell."

6. /həiŋ pɯŋaʔ/ "very rank"  
 'rank' 'the smell of rotten food'  
 /a<sup>m</sup> kuciŋ həiŋ pɯŋaʔ/  
 'urine' - 'rank' 'the smell of rotten food'  
 "The urine has a very rank smell."



#### 4.5 Expressives modifying colors

These expressives modify colors to add precision to the meaning of colors.

I have found expressives modifying colors as follows:

1. /mɛɣɔh mɯɔʔ/ "very red"  
    'red' -  
    /mukɔ diɔ mɛɣɔh mɯɔʔ/  
    'face' 'he/she' 'red' -  
    "His/Her face is very red."
2. /mɛɣɔh mɯɣɛ/ "slightly red"  
    'red' -  
    /mukɔ diɔ mɛɣɔh mɯɣɛ/  
    'face' 'he/she' 'red' -  
    "His/Her face is slightly red."
3. /mɛɣɔh ɲɲɛɛʔ/ "very red"  
    'red' -  
    /baju diɔ mɛɣɔh ɲɲɛɛʔ/  
    'shirt' 'he/she' 'red' -  
    "His/Her shirt is very red."
4. /mɛɣɔh ɲɲalɔ/ "dazzling red"  
    'red' -  
    /api mɛɣɔh ɲɲalɔ/  
    'fire' 'red'  
    "The fire is dazzling red."
5. /putɛh nɲuwɛh/ "very white"  
    'white' -  
    /baju niŋ putɛh nɲuwɛh/  
    'blouse' 'this' 'white' -  
    "This blouse is very white."

6. /puteh ssum<sup>b</sup>o/ "very white"  
 'white' 'blow out'  
 /baju niŋ puteh ssum<sup>b</sup>o/  
 'shirt' 'this' 'white' 'blow out'  
 "This shirt is very white."
7. /puteh luweh/ "very white"  
 'white' -  
 /baju niŋ puteh luweh/  
 'blouse' 'this' 'white' -  
 "This blouse is very white."
8. /biyu kutɔ/ "very blue"  
 'blue'  
 /baju niŋ biyu kutɔ/  
 'blouse' 'this' 'blue' -  
 "This blouse is very blue."
9. /kuniŋ nneh<sup>~</sup>E/ "very yellow"  
 'yellow' -  
 /baju niŋ kuniŋ nneh<sup>~</sup>E/  
 'blouse' 'this' 'yellow' -  
 "This blouse is very yellow."
10. /hite mmiŋɔ/ "shining black" (used with animals)  
 'black' 'oily'  
 /ula hite mmiŋɔ/  
 'snake' 'black' 'oily'  
 "The snake is shining black."
11. /hite kkuliŋ/ "very black"  
 'black' -  
 /baju niŋ hite kkuliŋ/  
 'blouse' 'this' 'black' -  
 "This blouse is very black."

12. /hite      kkulã?/      "very black"  
      'black'      -  
 /baju      niŋ      hite      kkulã?/  
 'blouse'   'this'   'black'      -  
 "This blouse is very black."
13. /hite      kkulon/      "very black" (used with animals  
      'black'      -      and smokes)  
 /ula      niŋ      hite      kkulon/  
 'snake'   'this'   'black'      -  
 "This snake is very black."
14. /hite      luŋu?/      "completely/very black"  
      'black'      -  
 /baju      niŋ      hite      luŋu?/  
 'blouse'   'this'   'black'      -  
 "This blouse is completely black."
15. /hite      luŋe/      "completely,very black"  
      'black'      -  
 /baju      niŋ      hite      luŋe/  
 'blouse'   'this'   'black'      -  
 "This blouse is completely black."
16. /hija      kkulon/      "very green"  
      'green'      -  
 /baju      niŋ      hija      kkulon/  
 'blouse'   'this'   'green'      -  
 "This blouse is very green."

#### 4.6 Expressives modifying of sounds

These expressives modify sounds to add precision to the meaning of sounds

I have found expressives modifying sounds as follows:

1. /mɔŋ - mɔŋ/ 'the sound of a gong'  
 /katɔʔ gɔŋ buɲiŋ mɔŋ - mɔŋ/  
 "Hit a gong with the "Mong-Mong" sound."
2. /peŋ - peŋ/ 'the sound of things falling and breaking'  
 /piŋ<sup>ɛ</sup> jatɔh buɲiŋ peŋ - peŋ/  
 'plate' 'fall' 'sound' 'the sound of things which fall and break'  
 "The plate falls with the "peŋ - peŋ" sound."
3. /pǎʔ - pǎʔ/ 'the quacks of a duck'  
 /iteʔ tiɔʔ pǎʔ - pǎʔ/  
 'duck' 'to quack' 'the quacks of a duck'  
 "The duck quacks with the "pǎʔ - pǎʔ" sound."
4. /pǎh/ 'the sound of breaking'  
 /gigi kitɔ patch bbuɲiŋ pǎh/  
 'tooth' 'I,we' 'broken' 'sound' 'the sound of breaking'  
 "My tooth is broken with a "pǎh" sound."
5. /poʔ/ 'the sound of beating'  
 /diɔ tɛ busi poʔ/  
 'he/she' 'beat' 'steel' 'the sound of beating'  
 "He/She beats the steel with the "poʔ - poʔ" sound."
6. /poŋ - poŋ/ 'a sudden loud noise, with a bang'  
 /diɔ bbude poŋ - poŋ/  
 'he/she' 'shoot' 'a sudden loud noise, with a bang'  
 "He/She shoot with the "poŋ - poŋ" sound."

7. /p<sup>h</sup>ɛ̃ʔ - p<sup>h</sup>ɛ̃ʔ/ 'describing a low hardly heard voice'  
 /diyo munɛpɛʔ p<sup>h</sup>ɛ̃ʔ - p<sup>h</sup>ɛ̃ʔ/  
 'he/she' 'mutter' 'describing a low hardly heard  
 voice'  
 "He/She mumbles-rumbles."
8. /puwaʔ/ 'onomatopoeia from the sound as  
 when pounding or fighting with  
 the fists'  
 /diyo kuno tɛ puwaʔ/  
 'he/she' 'passive- 'pound' 'the sound of pounding or  
 marker' fighting with the fists'  
 "He/She was pounded with a "puwaʔ" sound."
9. /pucaʔ - pucaʔ/ 'the noise of chewing'  
 /diyo make nasi pucaʔ - pucaʔ/  
 'he/she' 'eat' 'rice' 'the noise of chewing'  
 "He/She eats noisily."
10. /puiyaʔ - puiyaʔ/ 'crunchy sound'  
 /tuɔpɔŋ ɣapɔh puiyaʔ - puiyaʔ/  
 'sweet' 'crisp' 'crunchy sound'  
 "The sweet gives a crunchy sound."
11. /p<sup>h</sup>ih - p<sup>h</sup>ih/ 'a chasing sound'  
 /diyo hamaʔ kuciŋ p<sup>h</sup>ih - p<sup>h</sup>ih/  
 'he/she' 'chase' 'cat' 'a chasing sound'  
 "He/She chased away the cat with a "p<sup>h</sup>ih - p<sup>h</sup>ih" sound."
12. /p<sup>h</sup>iaʔ/ 'the sound of beating'  
 /diyo tɛ buŋiŋ p<sup>h</sup>iaʔ/  
 'he/she' 'beat' 'sound' 'the sound of beating'  
 "He/She beats someone with a "p<sup>h</sup>iaʔ" sound."

13. /bɛʔ/ 'the natural cry of a goat'  
 /kam<sup>h</sup>en tɪyɔʔ/ bunɪŋ bɛʔ/  
 'goat' 'cry' 'sound' 'the natural cry of a goat'  
 "The goat cries with the "bɛʔ" sound."
14. /boʔ/ 'the sound of a thing falling from  
 - its upright position'  
 /tʉpɔŋ jətɔh boʔ/  
 'book' 'fall' 'the sound of a thing falling from above'  
 "The book fell down with a "boʔ" sound."
15. /bu/ 'the sound of blowing wind'  
 /aŋɪŋ pupuʔ bu/  
 'wind' 'blow' 'the sound of blowing wind'  
 "The wind blows(noisily) with a "bu" sound."
16. /bu/ 'the sound of flowing of water,  
 without stopping.'  
 /a<sup>h</sup> tʉbeʔ bu/  
 'water' 'flows' 'the sound of flowing of water  
 without stopping.'  
 "The water bursts out with a "bu" sound."
17. /b<sup>h</sup>ɔʔ - b<sup>h</sup>ɔʔ/ 'the sound of walking with heavy footsteps'  
 -  
 /diyɔ jjaɛ b<sup>h</sup>ɔʔ - b<sup>h</sup>ɔʔ/  
 'he/she' 'walk' 'the sound of walking with heavy footsteps'  
 "He/She walks with heavy footsteps."  
 /baɣɛ jətɔh bɔʔ - bɔʔ/  
 'thing' 'fall' 'the sound of heavy thing falling  
 from above'  
 "The thing fell down with a "bɔʔ - bɔʔ" sound."

18. /bã? - bã?/ 'the sound of footsteps in the mud'  
 /diyo jjaɛ daɛ swlo? buɲiŋ bã? - bã?/  
 'he/she' 'walk' 'in' 'mud' 'sound' 'the sound of  
 footsteps in  
 in the mud'  
 "He/She walks in the mud with the "bã? - bã?"  
 footstep sound."
19. /buwã? - buwã?/ 'the sound of boiling water'  
 /a<sup>m</sup> gulugɔ? buwã? - buwã?/  
 'water' 'boil' 'the sound of boiling water'  
 "The water is boiling with the "buwã? - buwã?" sound."
20. /buyãh/ 'the sound of tearing cloth'  
 /diyo soɲoh ka<sup>m</sup>ŋ buɲiŋ buyãh/  
 'he/she' 'tear' 'cloth' 'sound' 'the sound of tearing  
 cloth'  
 "He/She tears the cloth with the "buyãh" sound."
21. /tẽ? - tẽ?/ 'the sound of the movement of the  
 clock's needle'  
 /jɛ jjaɛ tẽ? - tẽ?/  
 'clock' 'walk' 'the sound of the movement of the clock'  
 "The clock works with the "tẽ? - tẽ?" sound."
22. /ta? - ta?/ 'the sound of dripping water'  
 /a<sup>m</sup> titeh ta? - ta?/  
 'water' 'drip' 'the sound of dripping water'  
 "The water is dripping with the "ta? - ta?" sound."
23. /tuŋ/ 'a deep hollow sound, a boom'  
 /boŋ munuɲoh tuŋ/  
 'bomb' 'to bomb' 'a deep hollow sound, a boom'  
 "The bomb bursts with a "tuŋ" sound."

24. /ddãʔ/ 'the slapping sound'  
 /diyo tɛ ddãʔ/  
 'he/she' 'slap' 'the slapping sound'  
 "He/She slaps something with a "ddãʔ" sound."
25. /cwyoʔ - cwyoʔ/ 'the sound of liquid flowing copiously'  
 /dayɕh munjale cwyoʔ - cwyoʔ/  
 'blood' 'rush' 'the sound of liquid flowing copiously'  
 "The blood rushed out with the "cwyoʔ - cwyoʔ" sound."
26. /cwãʔ/ 'the sound of stabbing'  
 /diyo tike cwãʔ/  
 'he/she' 'stab' 'the sound of stabbing'  
 "He/She stabs somebody with a "cwãʔ" sound."
27. /ciyẽʔ - ciyẽʔ/ 'the cry of chicken'  
 /ancʔ aye tiyo ciyẽʔ - ciyẽʔ/  
 'chicken' 'cry' 'cry' 'the cry of chicken'  
 "The chicken cries "ciyẽʔ - ciyẽʔ".
28. /caʔ - caʔ/ 'the sound of chopping'  
 /diyo cice dagiŋ caʔ - caʔ/  
 'he/she' 'chop' 'meat' 'the sound of chopping'  
 "He/She chops meat with the "caʔ - caʔ" sound."
29. /koŋ/ 'the sound of of hard objects striking against  
 each other of touching'  
 /kayu pohoŋ pagɔ koŋ/  
 'wood' 'tree' 'touch' 'the sound of touching'  
 "The logs strike each other with a "koŋ" sound."
30. /kiʔ - kiʔ/ 'the giggling sound'  
 /diyo suko kiʔ - kiʔ/  
 'he/she' 'laugh' 'the giggling sound'  
 "He/She giggles with the "kiʔ - kiʔ" sound."

31. /kẽṅ - kẽṅ/ 'the sound of a metal being hit'  
 /diyo katɔʔ busi kẽṅ - kẽṅ/  
 'he/she' 'hit' 'steel' 'the sound of a metal being hits'  
 "He/She hits against the steel with the "kẽṅ - kẽṅ" sound."
32. /kõh - kõh/ 'the sound of coughing'  
 /diyo batoʔ kõh - kõh/  
 'he/she' 'cough' 'the sound of coughing'  
 "He/She coughes with the "kõh - kõh" sound."
33. /kuwã - kuwã/ 'the cry of a new-born infant'  
 /budɔʔ tiyoʔ kuwã - kuwã/  
 'child' 'cry' 'the cry of a new-born infant'  
 "The child cried with the "kuwã - kuwã" sound."
34. /kuyãʔ - kuyãʔ/ 'a grating sound'  
 'diyo kaciʔ gigi bunɪŋ kuyãʔ - kuyãʔ/  
 'he/she' 'grind' 'teeth' 'sound' 'a grating sound'  
 "He/She grinds his teeth with the "kuyãʔ - kuyãʔ" sound."
35. /kuyẽʔ - kuyẽʔ/ 'a clicking sound'  
 /am<sup>b</sup>ɔ bbunɪŋ kuyẽʔ - kuyẽʔ/  
 'I' 'hear' 'a clicking sound'  
 "I hear a clicking sound."
36. /kuwẽʔ - kuwẽʔ/ 'the sound that a buffalo makes'  
 /kuba tiyoʔ kuwẽʔ - kuwẽʔ/  
 'buffalo' 'cry' 'the sound that a buffalo makes'  
 "The buffalo cries with the "kuwẽʔ - kuwẽʔ" sound."
37. /ki<sup>o</sup> - ki<sup>o</sup>/ 'a loud cry'  
 /diyo tiyo ki<sup>o</sup> - ki<sup>o</sup>/  
 'he/she' 'cry' 'a loud cry'  
 "He/She cries loudly."

38. /kwyũ? - kwyũ?/ 'the sound of chewing'  
 /diyo mamoh buwah topoh kwyũ? - kwyũ?/  
 'he/she' 'chew' 'apple' 'the sound of chewing'  
 "He/She chews an apple with a "kwyũ? - kwyũ?" sound."
39. /kwyupo? - kwyupo?/ 'the sound of horses footsteps'  
 /kudo layi bunin kwyupo? - kwyupo?/  
 'horse' 'run' 'sound' 'the sound of horses' footsteps'  
 "The horse runs with the "kwyupo? - kwyupo?" sound."
40. /gũ?/ 'the sound of swallowing'  
 /diyo tula a" gũ?/  
 'he/she' 'swallow' 'water' 'the sound of swallowing'  
 "He/She swallows water (audibly) with a "gũ?" sound."
41. /kũh - kũh/ 'the sound of walking with a  
 heavy footsteps'  
 /diyo jjale kũh - kũh/  
 'he/she' 'walk' 'the sound of walking with a  
 heavy footsteps'  
 "He/She walks with a heavy footstep  
 (with the "kũh-kũh" sound)."
42. /gugũ - gugũ/ 'a noisy walking sound'  
 /diyo jjale gugũ - gugũ/  
 'he/she' 'walk' 'a noise of walking'  
 "He/She walks noisily (with the "gugũ - gugũ" sound)"
43. /siyo? - siyo?/ 'the sound of chasing hens'  
 /diyo ama? aye siyo? - siyo?/  
 'he/she' 'chase' 'hen' 'the sound of driving a hen'  
 "He/She chased away the hen with the  
 "siyo? - siyo?" sound."
44. /swyẽh/ 'the sound of tearing a piece of  
 cloth, paper'

- /diyo        soyo?    kuywtah bunij    swyēh/  
 'he/she' 'tear' 'paper' 'sound' 'the sound of tearing  
 a piece of cloth, paper'  
 "He/She tore the paper with a "swyēh" sound."
45. /hĩh - hĩh/                    'the sound of chasing a cow'  
 /diyo        hama?    lum<sup>u</sup>    hĩh - hĩh/  
 'he/she' 'chase' 'cow' 'the sound of driving a cow'  
 "He/She chases away the cow with the "hĩh-hĩh" sound."
46. /hēh - hēh/                    'the sound of an embarrassed'  
 /budɔ?        suko        hēh - hēh  
 'child' 'laugh' 'the sound of an embarrassed'  
 "The child laughs embarrassedly." (with the  
 hēh - hēh sound."
47. /hũ - hũ/                        'the sound of crying'  
 /diyo        tiyo        hũ - hũ  
 'he/she' 'cry' 'the sound of crying'  
 "He/She cries "hũ - hũ"."
48. /wē? - wē?/                    'the sound of vomiting'  
 /budɔ?        mutɔh        wē? - wē?/  
 'child' 'to vomit' 'the sound of vomiting'  
 "The child vomits with a "wē? - wē?" sound."

#### 4.7 Expressives modifying size

These expressives modifying sizes to add precision to the meaning of sizes.

I have found expressives modifying sizes, as follows:

1. /niph bbayɛ/ "very thin"  
 'thin' 'transparently'  
 /baju diyo niph bbayɛ/  
 'blouse' 'he/she' 'thin' "transparently"  
 "His/Her blouse is very thin."
2. /niph ddayɛ/ "very thin"  
 'thin' -  
 /baju diyo niph ddayɛ/  
 'blouse' 'he/she' 'thin' -  
 "His/Her blouse is very thin."
3. /niph siyɛh/ "very fine"  
 'thin' -  
 /kutat tu niph siyɛh/  
 'paper' 'that' 'thin' -  
 "That paper is very fine."
4. /pɛn<sup>d</sup>ɛʔ kkut<sup>~</sup>ɔʔ/ "very short (used with a  
 'short' - thin person"  
 (opposite tall)  
 /diyo pɛn<sup>d</sup>ɛʔ kkut<sup>~</sup>ɔʔ/  
 'he/she' 'short' -  
 "He/She is very short."
5. /pan<sup>d</sup>ɔ kkut<sup>~</sup>ɛh/ "very short"  
 'short' -  
 (opposite long)  
 /pisa pan<sup>d</sup>ɔ kkut<sup>~</sup>ɛh/  
 'knife' 'short' -  
 "The knife is very short."

6. /pan<sup>á</sup>ɔʔ kkut̃ɔʔ/ "very short"  
 'short' -  
 (opposite long)  
 /kayu tu pan<sup>á</sup>ɔʔ kkut̃ɔʔ/  
 'wood' 'that' 'short' -  
 "That wood is very short."
7. /paŋ<sup>ɔ</sup>ɛ lɛga/ "very long"  
 'long' -  
 /tali tu paŋ<sup>ɔ</sup>ɛ lɛga/  
 'rope' 'that' 'long' -  
 "That rope is very long."
8. /paŋ<sup>ɔ</sup>ɛ lusaʔ<sup>~</sup>ssaʔ/ "very long"  
 'long' -  
 /ula tu paŋ<sup>ɔ</sup>ɛ lusaʔ<sup>~</sup>ssaʔ/  
 'snake' 'that' 'long' -  
 "That snake is very long."
9. /bulaʔ tiŋ/ "very round"  
 'round' -  
 /buwɔh bola tu bulaʔ tiŋ/  
 'ball' 'that' 'round' -  
 "That ball is very round."
10. /bulaʔ ggite/ "very round"  
 'round' -  
 /buwɔh bola bulaʔ ggite/  
 'ball' 'round' -  
 "The ball is very round."
11. /bulaʔ ggete/ "very round"  
 'round' -  
 /buwɔh bola tu bulaʔ ggete/  
 'ball' 'that' 'round' 'perfectly round'  
 "The ball is very round."

12. /busa u?/ "very big"  
 'big' -  
 /buɔɔ? tu busa u?/  
 'child' 'that' 'big' -  
 "That child is very big."
13. /busa jjugu?/ "very big"  
 'big' -  
 /buke? tu busa jjugu?/  
 'mountain' 'that' 'big' -  
 "That mountain is very big."
14. /busa hu?/ "very big"  
 'big' -  
 /ɔɔɛ tu busa hu?/  
 'person' 'that' 'big' -  
 "That house is very big."
15. /tiŋ<sup>ɛ</sup>i koŋ/ "very tall"  
 'tall' -  
 /ɔɔɛ niŋ tiŋ<sup>ɛ</sup>i koŋ/  
 'person' 'this' 'tall' -  
 "This person is very tall."
16. /tiŋ<sup>ɛ</sup>i laŋ<sup>o</sup>?/ "towering tall"  
 'tall/high' -  
 /ɔɔɛ tu tiŋ<sup>ɛ</sup>i laŋ<sup>o</sup>?/  
 'person' 'that' 'tall/high' -  
 "That person is towering tall."
17. /tiŋ<sup>ɛ</sup>i lusa?/ "very high"  
 'tall,high' -  
 /laŋi tiŋ<sup>ɛ</sup>i lusa?/  
 'sky' 'tall/high' -  
 "The sky is very high."

18. /tin<sup>ɿ</sup>i            ssaʔ/            "very tall"  
       'tall/high'        -  
 /ɔyɛ        tu        tin<sup>ɿ</sup>i            ssaʔ/  
       'person' 'that' 'tall/high'        -  
       "That person is very tall."
19. /tɔhɔ            cɛ̃h/            "very shallow"  
       'shallow'        -  
 /lagɔ        niŋ        tɔhɔ            cɛ̃h/  
       'pond'        'this'        'shallow'        -  
       "This pond is very shallow."
20. /dalɛ            ssaʔ/            "very deep"  
       'deep'            -  
 /suŋa        tu        dalɛ            ssaʔ/  
       'river' 'that' 'deep'            -  
       "That river is very deep."
21. /kwɔiʔ            tɛ̃ʔ/            "very small"  
       'small'            -  
 /tikuh        niŋ        kwɔiʔ            tɛ̃ʔ/  
       'rat'            'this'        'small'            -  
       "This rat is very small."
22. /sikaʔ            ttuŋɛŋ/            "very short"  
       'short- 'bow down'  
       opposite long'  
 /baju        diyɔ        sikaʔ            ttuŋɛŋ/  
       'blouse' 'he/she' 'short'        'bow down'  
       "His/Her blouse is very short."
23. /supeʔ            wweʔ/            "very narrow and small"  
       'narrow'            -  
 /jalɛ        niŋ        supeʔ            wweʔ/  
       'path' 'this' 'narrow'            -  
       "This path is very narrow and small."

24. /haluh pěh/ "very tiny"  
 'tiny' -  
 /budɔʔ niŋ haluh pěh/  
 'child' 'this' - -  
 "This child is very tiny."
25. /haluh ttiyěʔ/ "very tiny"  
 /budɔʔ niŋ haluh ttiyěʔ/  
 'child' 'this' 'tiny' -  
 "This child is very tiny."
26. /lan<sup>3</sup>oʔ wooʔ/ "very long" (used with houses  
 'long' - and rows of people)  
 /yunch lan<sup>3</sup>oʔ wooʔ/  
 'house' 'long' -  
 "The houses are very long."
27. /luwah ggəhɔŋ/ "very wide"  
 'wide' 'hollow'  
 /yunch niŋ luwah ggəhɔŋ/  
 'house' 'this' 'wide' 'hollow'  
 "This house is very wide."

#### 4.8 Expressives modifying actions

These expressives are used in order to see the actions of words clearly and precisely.

I have found expressives modifying actions as follows:

1. /mati kɔʔ/ "to die instantaneously"  
 'to die' -  
 /kuciŋ tu mati kɔʔ/  
 'cat' 'that' 'die' -  
 "That cat died instantaneously."
2. /maki cuŋã - cuŋã/ "to severely reprimand"  
 'to reprimand - someone non-stop'  
 severely'  
 /diyo maki cuŋã - cuŋã/  
 'he/she' 'to reprimanded -  
 severely'  
 "He/She severely reprimanded someone non-stop."
3. /make gadɕ - gadɕ/ "to eat hurriedly"  
 'to eat' 'hurriedly'  
 /budɔʔ tu make gadɕ - gadɕ/  
 'child' 'that' 'to eat' 'hurriedly'  
 "That child gobbles down the food hurriedly."
4. /munãle cuŋoʔ - cuŋoʔ/ "to flow in torrents"  
 'to flow'  
 /a<sup>m</sup> munãle cuŋoʔ - cuŋoʔ/  
 'water' 'to flow' -  
 "Water flows in torrents."
5. /muŋeh lɛʔ lɛʔ/ "to scold"  
 'to scold' -  
 /diyo muŋeh lɛʔ lɛʔ adeʔ buwaʔ lagi/  
 'he' 'to scold' - 'brother' 'do' 'again'  
 "He/She just finished scolding, the brother dit it again."

6. /napɔʔ            samã - samã/            "to see something vaguely"  
 'to see'            'vaguely'  
 /diyɔ            napɔʔ            samã - samã/  
 'he/she'            'too see'            'vaguely'  
 "He/She can see vaguely."
7. /napɔʔ            hawɔ - hawɔ/            "to see something vaguely"  
 'to see'            'vaguely'  
 /diyɔ            napɔʔ            hawɔ - hawɔ/  
 'he/she'            'too see'            'vaguely'  
 "He/She can see vaguely."
8. /nɔʔ            ɲaʔ - ɲaʔ/            "to want/desire strongly"  
 'to want'            -  
 /diyɔ            nɔʔ            ɲaʔ - ɲaʔ/  
 'he/she'            'to want'            -  
 "He/She has a strong desire for something"
9. /ɲisɔʔ            kũʔ - kũʔ/            "to sob strongly"  
 'to sob'            -  
 /budɔʔ            tu            ɲisɔʔ            kũʔ - kũʔ/  
 'child'            'that'            'to sob'            -  
 "That child sobbed strongly."
10. /ɲɛpɛʔ            mɔʔmɛʔ - mɔʔmɛʔ/            "keep on muttering"  
 'to mutter'            'grumbling sound'  
 /mɔʔ            diyɔ            ɲɛpɛʔ            mɔʔmɛʔ - mɔʔmɛʔ/  
 'mother'            'he/she'            'to mutter'            'grumbling sound'  
 "His/Her mother keeps on muttering."
11. /ɲɛpɛʔ            pɛʔ - pɛʔ/            "to mumble-rumble"  
 'to mutter'            'describing a low hardly heard voice'  
 /diyɔ            ɲɛpɛʔ            pɛʔ - pɛʔ/  
 'he/she'            'to mutter'            'describing a low hardly heard  
 voice'  
 "He/She mumbles-rumbles."

12. /ηεπε? βοβε? - βοβέ? "to complain incessantly"  
 'to mutter' 'describing complaining incessantly'  
 /diyɔ ηεπε? βοβε? - βοβέ?  
 'he/she' 'to mutter' 'describing complaining  
 incessantly'  
 "He/She complains incessantly."
13. /patɕ gɔnaŋ - gɔnaŋ/ "to hang dangling down"  
 'to break' 'to hang dangling down'  
 /kayu tu patɕ gɔnaŋ - gɔnaŋ/  
 'stick' 'that' 'to break' 'to hang dangling down'  
 "That stick was broken dangling down."
14. /puɛ pá? "to grasp immediately"  
 'to grasp' -  
 /diyɔ puɛ kayu pá?  
 'he/she' 'to grasp' 'stick' -  
 "He/She grasped the stick immediately."
15. /puɛ ŋa? "to grasp immediately"  
 'to grasp' -  
 /diyɔ puɛ kayu ŋa?  
 'he/she' 'to grasp' 'stick' -  
 "He/She grasped the stick immediately."
16. /puɛ gá? "to grasp immediately"  
 'to grasp' -  
 /diyɔ puɛ kayu gá?  
 'he/she' 'to grasp' 'stick' -  
 "He/She grasped the stick immediately."
17. /beyɔ? lɛlɛ/ "to pass feces"  
 'to pass feces' 'messy'  
 /budɔ? niŋ beyɔ? lɛlɛ/  
 'child' 'this' 'to pass feces' 'messy'  
 "This child made a messy, passing out feces."

18. /budiyi            cuga? - cuga?/        "to stand steady-fast"  
       'to stand'        'steady-fast'  
 /diyo        budiyi            cuga? - cuga?/  
 'he/she'    'to stand'        'steady-fast'  
 "He/She stands steady-fast."
19. /tako?            muɣi/            "very frightful"  
       'to fear'        -  
 /diyo        tako?            muɣi/  
 'he/she'    'to fear'        -  
 "He/She was very frightful."
20. /tido            kkɛkɔʔ/            "to sleep in a coiled position"  
       'to sleep' 'to coil'  
 /diyo        tido            kkɛkɔʔ/  
 'he/she'    'to sleep'    'to coil'  
 "He/She slept in a coiled position."
21. /tido            kwɔ̃ʔ - kwɔ̃ʔ/        "to grind the teeth  
       'to sleep'        -                    while sleeping"  
 /diyo        tido            kwɔ̃ʔ - kwɔ̃ʔ/  
 'he/she'    'to sleep'        -  
 "He/She ground the teeth while sleeping."
22. /tido            kwɔ̃ʔ - kwɔ̃ʔ/        "to grind the teeth while  
       'to sleep'        -                    sleeping"  
 /diyo        tido            kwɔ̃ʔ - kwɔ̃ʔ/  
 'he/she'    'to sleep'        -  
 "He/She ground the teeth while sleeping."
23. /tido            ssɔkɔʔ/            "to sleep in coiled position"  
       'to sleep'        -  
 /diyo        tido            ssɔkɔʔ/  
 'he/she'    'to sleep'        -  
 "He/She slept in a coiled position."

24. /tike cculǿʔ/ "to stab in full strength"  
 'to stab' -  
 /am<sup>b</sup>ɔ tike diyo cculǿʔ/  
 'I' 'to stab' 'he/she' -  
 "I stabbed him/her in full strength."
25. /tiyoʔ YE - YE/ "to cry loudly"  
 'to cry' -  
 /budɔʔ tu tiyoʔ YE - YE/  
 'child' 'that' 'to cry' -  
 "This child cries loudly."
26. /tiyoʔ juyiʔ - juyiʔ/ "to cry with a scream"  
 'to cry' 'to scream'  
 /budɔʔ niŋ tiyoʔ juyiʔ - juyiʔ/  
 'child' 'that' 'to cry' -  
 "That child cried with a scream."
27. /tiyoʔ hho - hho/ "to cry loudly"  
 'to cry' -  
 /budɔʔ tu tiyoʔ hho - hho/  
 'child' 'that' 'to cry' -  
 "That child cried loudly."
28. /tiyoʔ yoɣã - yoɣã/ "to cry with a fidget"  
 'to cry' -  
 /budɔʔ tu tiyoʔ yoɣã - yoɣã/  
 'child' 'that' 'to cry' -  
 "That child cried with a fidget."
29. /tiyoʔ wwã - wwã/ "to cry loudly with fright"  
 'to cry' -  
 /budɔʔ niŋ tiyoʔ wwã - wwã/  
 'child' 'that' 'to cry' -  
 "That child cried loudly with fright."

30. /tugo?            di? - di?/            "to follow closely"  
       'to follow'        -  
 /budɔ?        tu        tugo?            di? - di?/  
       'child'    'that'    'to follow'        -  
       "That child followed closely."
31. /dudo?            cēh/            "to sit down for a short  
       'to sit'        -            while"  
 /diɔ        dudo?            cēh        de        diɔ        g:i/  
       'he/she' 'to sit'        -        'and'    'he/she' 'go'  
       "He/She sat down for a short while and then went out."
32. /dudo?            cəhə? - cəhə?/            "to sit motionlessly"  
       'to sit'        -  
 /kitɔ        dudo?            cəhə? - cəhə?/  
       'we'        'to sit'        'motionlessly'  
       "We sat motionlessly."
33. /dudo?            ccəkḥ/            "to sit motionlessly"  
       'to sit'        -  
 /diɔ        dudo?            ccəkḥ/  
       'he/she' 'to sit'        -  
       "He/She sat motionlessly."
34. /dudo?            kkutun/            "to sit absent-mindedly"  
       'to sit'        'absent-minded'  
 /diɔ        dudo?            kkutun/  
       'he/she' 'to sit'        'absent-minded'  
       "He/She sat absent-mindedly."
35. /dudo?            ssəkə?/            "to sit with eyes looking  
       'to sit'        -            down"  
 /diɔ        dudo?            ssəkə?/  
       'he/she' 'to sit'        -  
       "He/She sat with eyes looking down."

36. /kɛɛʔ pɛɛʔ/ "to speak with an accent"  
 'to speak' 'foreign alien'  
 /diɔ kɛɛʔ pɛɛʔ/  
 'he/she' 'to speak' 'foreign alien'  
 "He/She spoke with an accent."
37. /kɛɛʔ pɔŋ - pɔŋ/ "to speak boastfully"  
 'to speak' -  
 /diɔ kɛɛʔ pɔŋ - pɔŋ/  
 'he/she' 'to speak' -  
 "He/She spoke boastfully."
38. /kɛɛʔ tɛɛɔ/ "to speak without being  
 'to speak' - clear (speaking of baby  
 who begins to speak)"  
 /budoʔ tu kɛɛʔ tɛɛɔ/  
 'child' 'that' 'to speak' -  
 "That child spoke without being clear."
39. /kɛɛʔ ɕɯŋã - ɕɯŋã/ "to speak non-stop"  
 'to speak' -  
 /diɔ kɛɛʔ ɕɯŋã - ɕɯŋã/  
 'he/she' 'to speak' -  
 "He/She spoke non-stop."
40. /kɛɛʔ kɯluʔ - kɯluʔ/ "to speak non-sense"  
 'to speak' -  
 /diɔ kɛɛʔ kɯluʔ - kɯluʔ/  
 'he/she' 'to speak' -  
 "He/She spoke non-sense." (His words can not be trust).
41. /kɛɛʔ susih - susih/ "to speak with a whisper"  
 'to speak' 'hush-hush'  
 /diɔ kɛɛʔ susih - susih/  
 'he/she' 'to speak' 'hush-hush'  
 "He/She spoke with a whisper."





/diyo sake? ŋa? - ŋa?/

'he/she' 'painful' 'spasmodically'

"He/She felt painful with a sudden uncontrollable  
tightening muscles."

53. /suko sswŋeh/ "to smile scornfully"

'to smile' -

/diyo suko sswŋeh/

'he/she' 'to smile' -

"He/She smiled scornfully."

54. /uje buya? - buya?/ "to rain cats and dogs"

'to rain' -

/hayi niŋ uje buya? - buya?/

'day' 'this' 'to rain' -

"It rains cats and dogs today."

55. /uje yiŋyã - yiŋyã/ "to drizzle"

'to rain' -

/hayi niŋ uje yiŋyã - yiŋyã/

'day' 'this' 'to rain' -

"It drizzles today/"

56. /ywbch bẽ/ "to fall down with a plump"

'to fall' -

/diyo ywbch bẽ/

'he/she' 'to fall' -

"He/She fell down with a plump."

57. /ywbch bã?/ "to fall down with a plump"

'to fall' -

/diyo ywbch bã?/

'he/she' 'to fall' -

"He/She fell down with a plump."

58. /yuboh      dduboh?/      "to fall down with a plump"  
 'to fall'      -  
 /diyoh      yuboh      dduboh?/  
 'he/she' 'to fall'      -  
 "He fell down with a plump."
59. /yuboh      ddubin?/      "to fall down with face up"  
 'to fall'      -  
 /diyoh      yuboh      ddubin?/  
 'he/she' 'to fall'      -  
 "He/She fell down with face up."
60. /yuboh      ssubin?/      "to fall down with face up"  
 'to fall'      -  
 /diyoh      yuboh      ssubin?/  
 'he/she' 'to fall'      -  
 "He/She fell down with face up."
61. /yuboh      ssuko/      "to fall down in a prone position"  
 'to fall'      'to stumble with head forward'  
 /diyoh      yuboh      ssuko/  
 'he/she' 'to fall'      'to stumble with head forward'  
 "He/She fell down in a prone position."
62. /jjale      hoh? - hoh?/      "to walk right on without  
 'to walk'      -      looking left or right"  
 /diyoh      jjale      hoh? - hoh?/  
 'he/she' 'to walk'      -  
 "He/She walked right on without looking left or righth."
63. /jjale      ttepah/      "to walk on tiptoe"  
 'to walk' 'to tiptoe'  
 /diyoh      jjale      ttepah/  
 'he/she' 'to walk' 'to tiptoe'  
 "He/She walked on tiptoe."

64. /jjalɛ      tɔʔtɛh/\*      "to walk with short unsteady  
'to walk'      -      steps, as a small child did"  
/budɔʔ      tu      jjalɛ      tɔʔtɛh/  
'child'      'that'      'to walk'      -  
"That child walked with short unsteady steps, as a small  
child did."
65. /jjalɛ      caʔniʔ - caʔniʔ/      "to walk with a limp"  
'to walk'      'to limp'  
/diyɔ      jjalɛ      caʔniʔ - caʔniʔ/  
'he/she'      'to walk'      'to limp'  
"He/She walked with a limp."
66. /jjalɛ      cɔŋɔʔ - cɔŋɔʔ/      "to walk right on  
'to walk'      -      without looking  
left or right"  
/diyɔ      jjalɛ      cɔŋɔʔ - cɔŋɔʔ/  
'he/she'      'to walk'      -  
"He/She kept on walking without looking left or right."
67. /jjalɛ      cɔkũh - cɔkũh/      "keep on walking without  
'to walk'      'alone'      looking left or right"  
/diyɔ      jjalɛ      cɔkũh - cɔkũh/  
'he/she'      'to walk'      'alone'  
"He/She kept on walking without looking left or right."

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\* It is noticeable that the word /tɔʔtɛh/ resemble the Thai "เต๋ยเต๋ย" However, no evidence can be prove yet as to the source of originalaty of this word.

68. /jjalɛ      swɪiʔ - swɪiʔ/      "to walk quietly alone"  
 'to walk'      -  
 /diɔ      jjalɛ      swɪiʔ - swɪiʔ/  
 'he/she' 'to walk'      -  
 "He/She walks quietly alone."
69. /jjalɛ      ssɔkɔʔ/      "to walk with looking face down  
 'to walk'      -      attentively at something"  
 /diɔ      jjalɛ      ssɔkɔʔ/  
 'he/she' 'to walk'      -  
 "He/She walked with face looking down attentively at  
 something."
70. /jjalɛ      hɔŋ<sup>3</sup>o - hɔŋ<sup>3</sup>o/      "to walk lazily"  
 'to walk' 'to sway'  
 /diɔ      jjalɛ      hɔŋ<sup>3</sup>o - hɔŋ<sup>3</sup>o/  
 'he/she' 'to walk' 'to sway'  
 "He/She walked lazily."
71. /junwɪɔ      ʔaɪeʔ - ʔaɪeʔ/      "to doze off"  
 'to sleep'      -  
 /diɔ      junwɪɔ      ʔaɪeʔ - ʔaɪeʔ/  
 'he/she' 'to sleep'      -  
 "He/She dozed off."
72. /lalu      ppuŋ/      "to pass by in a dash"  
 'to pass'      -  
 /kɛtɔ      tu      lalu      ppuŋ/  
 'car'      'that' 'to pass'      -  
 "That car passed by in a dash."

## Chapter V

### Summary and Conclusion

#### 5.1 Summary

Expressives are in Pattani Malay used to modify verbs and adjectives in order to express the specific thoughts and feelings of the speakers.

The characteristics of expressives in Pattani Malay are found to be as follows.

- i) Expressives in Pattani Malay are used to modify verbs or adjectives.
- ii) Most expressives by themselves are meaningless. Only when they are used to modify verbs or adjectives are their meanings becoming clear.
- iii) Expressives may have either monosyllabic roots or disyllabic roots.
- iv) Some expressives can be reduplicated to indicate continuation, intensification and repetition.

Expressives can be divided into two types:

1. Expressives which can be reduplicated.
2. Expressives which cannot be reduplicated.

#### 1. Expressives which can be reduplicated

There are two general subtypes: single full reduplicated expressives and double full reduplicated expressives.

##### 1.1 Single full reduplicated expressives

A full reduplicating expressive consists of a root syllable and its reduplicating syllable. The reduplication is identical to the root, the formula below will show the form of single full reduplicated expressives.

/ (C) (C) V (C) - (C) (C) V (C) /

Examples:

|                      |                   |             |
|----------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| /lum <sup>b</sup> ε? | <u>ne? - ne?/</u> | "very soft" |
| 'soft'               | -                 |             |
| /sukə                | <u>ki? - ki?/</u> | "to giggle" |
| 'laugh'              | 'gigling sound'   |             |

1.2 Double full reduplicated expressives

Double full reduplicated expressives consists of double root syllables and its reduplicating syllables which are identical. The formula below will show the form of double full reduplicated expressives.

/ (C) (C) V (C) . (C) (C) V (C) - (C) (C) V (C) . (C) (C) V (C) /

Examples:

|                     |                         |   |
|---------------------|-------------------------|---|
| /lum <sup>b</sup> ε | <u>yo?ne? - yo?ne?/</u> | "very tender"                           |
| /lucəh              | <u>co?ce? - co?ce?/</u> | "very wet"                              |
| 'wet'               | -                       | (describing of a liquid state not dry). |

2. Expressives which cannot be reduplicated

There are two general subtypes: monosyllabic expressives and disyllabic expressives.

2.1 Examples of monosyllabic expressives

|         |             |              |
|---------|-------------|--------------|
| /kkayə? | <u>pa?/</u> | "very rusty" |
| 'rusty' | -           |              |
| /manih  | <u>teŋ/</u> | "very sweet" |
| 'sweet' | -           |              |

## 2.2 Examples of disyllabic expressives

|         |                |                       |
|---------|----------------|-----------------------|
| /buʔaʔ  | <u>nnanɛ</u> / | "very heavy"          |
| 'heavy' |                | 'vertically straight' |
| /masɛ   | <u>puʔiʔ</u> / | "very sour, intense"  |
| 'sour'  | -              | acidic taste"         |

## 3. Relation of the vowels in expressives and the vowels in verbs or adjectives

In my data, it can be divided into two groups:

### 1. Vowels in monosyllabic expressives

A monosyllabic expressive can be the same as the vowels of the last syllable of the verb or adjective.

|         |              |                       |
|---------|--------------|-----------------------|
| /buʔoʔ  | <u>poʔ</u> / | "completely worn out" |
| 'old'   | -            |                       |
| /tuʔo   | <u>wo</u> /  | "very blunt"          |
| 'blunt' | -            |                       |

### 2) Vowels in disyllabic expressives

The vowel of the second syllable of a disyllabic expressives can be the same as that of the last syllable of the verb or adjective.

#### Examples:

|                 |                |                       |
|-----------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| /puhu           | <u>lumbu</u> / | "to be boiled tender" |
| 'boiled tender' | 'overripe'     |                       |
| /puɗah          | <u>dduɗa</u> / | "very spicy"          |
| 'spicy'         | -              |                       |

According to different contexts expressives in Pattani Malay can be divided into eight types as follow.

1) Expressives modifying appearances/states

These expressives modify appearances to add precision to the meaning of appearances.

Examples :

|        |              |             |
|--------|--------------|-------------|
| /masɔʔ | <u>lɔbu/</u> | "overripe"  |
| 'ripe' | 'overripe'   |             |
| /nipih | <u>sɛh/</u>  | "very thin" |
| 'thin' | -            |             |

2) Expressives modifying taste

These expressives modify taste to add precision to the meaning of taste.

Examples:

|             |             |                  |
|-------------|-------------|------------------|
| /manih      | <u>ten/</u> | "very sweet"     |
| 'sweet'     | -           |                  |
| /tawa       | <u>ɛbɛ/</u> | "very tasteless" |
| 'tasteless' | -           |                  |

3. Expressives modifying smells

These expressives modify smells to add precision to the meaning of smells.

Examples:

|               |               |                    |
|---------------|---------------|--------------------|
| /busuʔ        | <u>wwa/</u>   |                    |
| /hapɔʔ        | <u>puɣɛŋ/</u> | "very musty smell" |
| 'musty smell' | -             |                    |

4. Expressives modifying sounds

These expressives modify sounds to add precision to the meaning of sounds.

Examples

|         |                                  |                          |
|---------|----------------------------------|--------------------------|
| /suko   | <u>hēh - hēh/</u>                | "to laugh embarrassedly" |
| 'laugh' | 'the sound of an<br>embarrassed' |                          |
| /suko   | <u>kiʔ - kiʔ/</u>                | "to giggle"              |
| 'laugh' | 'the giggling<br>sound'          |                          |

5. Expressives modifying color

These expressive modifying color to add precision to the meaning of color.

Examples:

|         |                |              |
|---------|----------------|--------------|
| /puteh  | <u>luweh/</u>  | "very white" |
| 'white' | -              |              |
| /hija   | <u>kkulon/</u> | "very green" |
| 'green' | -              |              |

6. Expressives modifying feelings

These expressives modifying feeling to add precision to the meaning of feelings.

Examples:

|            |              |                 |
|------------|--------------|-----------------|
| /panah     | <u>ceŋ/</u>  | "very hot"      |
| 'hot'      | -            |                 |
| /suiga     | <u>lega/</u> | "very cheerful" |
| 'cheerful' | -            |                 |

7. Expressives modifying sizes

These expressives modify sizes to add precision to the meaning of sizes.

Examples:

|         |              |              |
|---------|--------------|--------------|
| /bula   | <u>tiŋ</u> / | "very round" |
| 'round' | -            |              |
| /busa   | <u>hu?</u> / | "very big"   |
| 'big'   | -            |              |

8. Expressives modifying actions

These expressives modify actions to add precision to the meaning of actions.

Examples:

|            |               |                        |
|------------|---------------|------------------------|
| /puŋɛ      | <u>pā?</u> /  | "to grasp immediately" |
| 'to grasp' | -             |                        |
| /tako?     | <u>muŋi</u> / | "very frightful"       |
| 'to fear'  | -             |                        |

5.2 Suggestion for Further Study

5.2.1 To study Malay expressives in other Malay dialects

5.2.2 Comparison of the Pattanin Malay, expressives with other Malay dialect expressives or other languages in Southeast Asia.

5.2.3 To study the occurrences of expressives in the non-expressives functions in the sentences.

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## Expressives which can be reduplicated

### 1.1 Monosyllabic

There is only one type of monosyllabic expressives which can be reduplicated; that is monosyllabic expressives without meanings.

#### 1.1.1 Modifying appearances/states

These expressives are shown below:

- /bayu/ 'new'
- /bayu tĕŋ-tĕŋ/ "brand-new"
- /bayu tĕh-tĕh/ "brand-new"
- /budεkeʔ/ 'next-door'
- /budεkeʔ tĕʔ-tĕʔ/ "very close by/near by/"
- /tuwɔ/ 'old'
- /tuwɔ ɲuʔ-ɲuʔ/ "very old"
- /tuwɔ ɲuʔ-ɲuʔ "very old"
- /kum<sup>d</sup>ɔ/
- /kum<sup>d</sup>ɔ bεh-bεh/ "very loose"
- /kum<sup>d</sup>ɔ bɔh-bɔh/ "very loose"
- /lum<sup>b</sup>ε/ 'tender'
- /lum<sup>b</sup>ε ɲεʔ-ɲεʔ/ "very tender"

#### 1.1.2 Modifying feelings

These expressives are shown below:

- /panah/ 'hot'
- /panah lǎ-lǎ/ "very hot"
- /kum<sup>d</sup>ɔ/ 'loose'
- /kum<sup>d</sup>ɔ bεh-bεh/ "very loose"
- /kum<sup>d</sup>ɔ bɔh-bɔh/ "very loose"
- /sakeʔ/ 'painful'
- /sakeʔ ɲuʔ-ɲuʔ/ "description of a sudden uncontrollable tightening of muscles"

- /lɔŋ<sup>5</sup>a/ 'loose'
- /lɔŋ<sup>5</sup>a bɛh-bɛh/ "very loose"
- /lɔŋ<sup>5</sup>a bōh-bōh/ "very loose"

### 1.1.3 Modifying sounds

These expressives are shown below:

- /mɔŋ - mɔŋ/ 'the sound of a gong'
- /paŋ - paŋ/ 'the quacks of a duck'
- /peŋ - peŋ/ 'the sound of things falling and breaking'
- /pɔŋ - pɔŋ/ 'a sudden loud noise with a bang'
- /p<sup>̃</sup>ɛŋ-p<sup>̃</sup>ɛŋ/ 'describing a low hardly heard voice'
- /p<sup>h</sup>iŋ - p<sup>h</sup>iŋ/ 'a chasing sound'
- /b<sup>̃</sup>ɔŋ - b<sup>̃</sup>ɔŋ/ 'the sound of walking with heavy footsteps'
- /b<sup>̃</sup>aŋ-b<sup>̃</sup>aŋ/ 'the sound of footsteps in the mud'
- /t<sup>̃</sup>ɛŋ-t<sup>̃</sup>ɛŋ/ 'the sound of the movement of the clock'
- /taŋ-taŋ/ 'the sound of dripping water'
- /caŋ-caŋ/ 'the sound of chopping'
- /kiŋ-kiŋ/ 'the giggling sound'
- /ki<sup>o</sup>-ki<sup>o</sup>/ 'a loud cry'
- /keŋ-keŋ/ 'the sound of a metal being hit'
- /k<sup>̃</sup>ɔh-k<sup>̃</sup>ɔh/ 'the sound of coughing'
- /goh-goh/ 'the sound of walking, a jerk'
- /h<sup>̃</sup>iŋ-h<sup>̃</sup>iŋ/ 'the sound of driving a cow'
- /h<sup>̃</sup>ɛh-h<sup>̃</sup>ɛh/ 'the sound of an embarrassed'
- /h<sup>̃</sup>uŋ-h<sup>̃</sup>uŋ/ 'the sound of crying'
- /w<sup>̃</sup>ɛŋ-w<sup>̃</sup>ɛŋ/ 'the sound of vomiting'
- /w<sup>̃</sup>ɛŋ-w<sup>̃</sup>ɛŋ/ 'a cry of fretting'
- /ww<sup>̃</sup>a - ww<sup>̃</sup>a/ 'the sound of crying loudly with fright'
- /y<sup>̃</sup>aŋ-y<sup>̃</sup>aŋ/ 'the sound of panting repeatedly'

#### 1.1.4 Modifying actions

These expressives are shown below:

- /muyeh/ 'to scold'
- /muyeh lɛʔ-lɛʔ/ "scolding someone but someone incessively disobeyed"
- /ŋŋisɔʔ/ 'to weep'
- /ŋisɔʔ kuʔ-kuʔ/ "sob strongly"
- /ŋŋɛpɛʔ/ 'to mutter'
- /ŋŋɛpɛʔ pɛ̃ʔ-pɛ̃ʔ/ "mumble-rumble"
- /tiyɔʔ/ 'to cry'
- /tiyɔʔ ye-ye/ "to cry loudly"
- /tiyɔʔ wwá-wwá/ "to cry loudly with fright"
- /tugoʔ/ 'to follow'
- /tugoʔ diʔ-diʔ/ "to follow closely"
- /jjalɛ/ 'to walk'
- /jjalɛ ŋɔʔ-ŋɔʔ/ "to walk right on without looking left or right"
- /jjalɛ báʔ - báʔ/ "describing of walking through the mud"
- /kkɛcɛʔ/ 'to speak'
- /kkɛcɛʔ poŋ-poŋ/ "to speak boastfully"
- /kuta/ 'to tremble'
- /kuta ŋoʔ-ŋoʔ "to tremble intensely because of the cold weather"
- /sakeʔ/ 'to painful'
- /sakeʔ ŋaʔ-ŋaʔ/ "description of a sudden uncontrollable tightening of muscles"
- /jjalɛ gaʔ-gaʔ/ "to walk with firm regular steps"
- /jjalɛ goh-goh/ "to walk with firm regular steps"
- /lulɔh/ 'to pant'
- /lulɔh yáʔ-yáʔ/ "to pant with the sound of panting"

## 1.2 Disyllabic

### 1.2.1 Disyllabic expressives with meanings

There is only one type of disyllabic expressives which modify verbs or adjectives; that is, modifying actions.

- /kʰeʰeʰ/ 'to speak'
- /susih - susih/ "hush - hush"
- /kʰeʰeʰ susih - susih/ "to speak with a whisper"

### 1.2.2 Disyllabic expressives without meanings

#### 1.2.2.1 Modifying appearances/states

- /lum<sup>b</sup>εʰ/ 'tender'
- /lum<sup>b</sup>εʰ ɔʰʰεʰ-ɔʰʰεʰ/ "very tender"
- /lucɔh/ 'wet'
- /lucɔh ɔʰʰεʰ-ɔʰʰεʰ/ "very wet" (describing of a liquid state not dry)

#### 1.2.2.2 Modifying feelings

These expressives are shown below:

- /lugɔ/ 'loose'
- /lugɔ kwɛʰ-kwɛʰ/ "very loose"

#### 1.2.2.3 Modifying sounds

These expressives are shown below:

- /pʰwɔ̃ʰ-pʰwɔ̃ʰ/ 'the noise of chewing'
- /pʰwɔ̃ʰ-pʰwɔ̃ʰ/ 'crunchy sound'
- /buwɔ̃ʰ-buwɔ̃ʰ/ 'the sound of boiling water'
- /ciyɛ̃ʰ - ciyɛ̃ʰ/ 'the cry of a chicken'
- /cwɔ̃ʰ-cwɔ̃ʰ/ 'the sound of liquid flowing copiously'
- /kuwɛ̃ʰ-kuwɛ̃ʰ/ 'the sound that a buffalo makes'

- /kuwã~kuwã/ 'the cry of a new-born infant'
- /kwyã?-kwyã?/ 'a grating sound'
- /kwyu?-kwyu?/ 'the sound of chewing'
- /gugẽ-ẽgugẽ/ 'a noise of walking'
- /siyo?-siyo?/ 'the sound of driving a hens'
- /yoyã-yoyã/ 'the cry with a fidget'

#### 1.2.2.4 Modifying actions

These expressives are shown below:

- /maki/ 'to reprimand severely'
- /maki cwyã-cwyã/ "to severely reprimand"
- /make/ 'to eat'
- /make gadch - gadch "to eat hurriedly"
- /munjale/ 'to flow'
- /munjale cwyo?-cwyo? "to flow in torrents"
- /napo?/ 'to see'
- /napo? samã-samã/ "to see something vaguely"
- /napo? hawo-hawo/ "to see something vaguely"
- /patch/ 'to break'
- /patch gɔnaŋ-gɔnaŋ/ "to hang dangling down"
- /budiyi/ 'to stand'
- /budiyi cwga?-cwga? "to stand steady-fast"
- /tido/ 'to sleep'
- /tido kwyã?-kwyã? "to grind the teeth while sleeping"
- /tido kwyẽ?-kwyẽ? "to grind the teeth while sleeping"
- /tiyo?/ 'to cry'
- /tiyo? jwyi?-jwyi? "to cry with a scream"
- /tiyo? yoyã-yoyã "to cry with a fidget"
- /dudo?/ 'to sit'
- /dudo? cɔŋo?-cɔŋo? "to sit motionlessly"

- /kkεεεʔ/ 'to speak'
- /kkεεεʔ cwyã-cwyã/ "to speak non-stop"
- /kkεεεʔ kuluʔ-kuluʔ/ "to speak non-sense"
- /kkεεεʔ susih-susih/ "to speak with a whisper"
- /katɔ/
- /katɔ muʔmiʔ-muʔmiʔ/ "to keep on abusing"
- /gata/ 'to itch'
- /gata yuʔyiʔ-yuʔyiʔ/ "to feel very itchy"
- /gulwɔʔ/ 'to boil'
- /gulwɔʔ guluʔ - guluʔ/ "to boil strongly and having  
foam"
- /uje/ 'to rain'
- /uje bwyãʔ-bwyãʔ/ "to rain cats and dogs"
- /uje yiʔyã-yiʔyã/ "to drizzle"
- /jjale/ 'to walk'
- /jjale caʔniʔ-caʔniʔ/ "to walk with a limp"
- /jjale cɔkũh-cɔkũh/ "to keep on walk without looking  
left or right"
- /jjale cɔŋɔʔ - cɔŋɔʔ/
- /jjale swyiʔ - swyiʔ/ "to walk quietly alone"
- /jjale han<sup>3</sup>o - han<sup>3</sup>o/ "to walk lazily"
- /junwɔʔ/ 'to sleep'
- /junwɔʔ ayeʔ - ayeʔ/ "to doze off"

## 2. Expressives which cannot be reduplicated

### 2.1 Monosyllabic

There is only one type of monosyllabic expressives which cannot be reduplicated; that is monosyllabic expressives without meanings.

#### 2.1.1 Modifying appearances/states

These expressives are shown below:

|             |              |                                 |
|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------|
| - /mudɔ/    |              | 'young'                         |
| /mudɔ       | <u>tɛŋ/</u>  | "very young"                    |
| /mudɔ       | <u>tɛh/</u>  | "very young"                    |
| - /mɔlɛʔ/   |              | 'pretty'                        |
| //mɔlɛʔ     | <u>tɛʔ/</u>  | "very pretty"                   |
| - /nipih/   |              | 'thin'                          |
| /nipih      | <u>sɛh/</u>  | "very thin"                     |
| - /bɔdɛkɛʔ/ |              | 'next-door'                     |
| /bɔdɛkɛʔ    | <u>kɛʔ/</u>  | "very near by/very close by"    |
| - /buɔʔ/    |              | 'old'                           |
| /buɔʔ       | <u>pɔʔ/</u>  | "completely worn out, very old" |
| /buɔʔ       | <u>bbɛ̃/</u> | "very rotten"                   |
| - /bubuh/   |              | 'bald'                          |
| /bubuh      | <u>leh/</u>  | "completely bald"               |
| - /diyɛ/    |              | 'silent'                        |
| /diyɛ       | <u>diʔ/</u>  | "very quiet"                    |
| - /dɔŋuʔ/   |              | "to be sluggish"                |
| /dɔŋuʔ      | <u>wuʔ/</u>  | "very sluggish"                 |
| - /tupo/    |              | 'blunt'                         |
| /tupoʔ      | <u>wo/</u>   | "very blunt"                    |
| - /tɔyɛʔ/   |              | 'tight'                         |
| /tɔyɛʔ      | <u>wweʔ/</u> | "very tight"                    |

- /kkayaʔ/ 'to be rusty'  
 /kkayaʔ paʔ/ "very rusty"
- /kumaya/ 'arid'  
 /kumaya k<sup>h</sup>oŋ/ "having so little rain as to be very dry and unproductive"
- /kum<sup>a</sup>ɔ/ 'loose'  
 /kum<sup>a</sup>ɔ wɔ/ "very loose"
- /kup<sup>h</sup>ɛ̃/ 'flat'  
 /kup<sup>h</sup>ɛ̃ ww<sup>h</sup>ɛ̃/ "very flat"
- /kwyah/ 'hard/rigid'  
 /kwyah koŋ/ "very hard/very rigid"
- /kwyuʔ/ 'to be crumpled'  
 /kwyuʔ ruʔ/ "very crumbled"
- /ggɔhoŋ/ 'having'  
 /ggɔhoŋ wwoŋ/ "having a big hole"
- /ssayoʔ/ 'tangled'  
 /ssayoʔ woʔ/ "very tangled"
- /sumabo/ 'disordered'  
 /sumabo wwo/ "very disordered"
- /supeʔ/ 'to be narrow'  
 /supeʔ ww<sup>h</sup>eʔ/ "very narrow"
- /smbɛʔ/ 'tattered'  
 /smbɛʔ wɛʔ/ "very tattered"
- /smduŋ/ 'tangled'  
 /smduŋ wuŋ/ "very tangled"
- /swyambɛŋ/ 'dishevelled'  
 /swyambɛŋ wɛŋ/ "very dishevelled, used with long hair"
- /ɣɔpɔŋ/ 'having a hole'  
 /ɣɔpɔŋ wwɔŋ/ "(nose) being bitten off"
- /ɣɔbɛʔ/ 'shabby'  
 /ɣɔbɛʔ wwɛʔ/ "very shabby"

- /lap<sup>3</sup>o/ 'sagging'
- /lap<sup>3</sup>o wwɔʔ/ "very sagging"
- /layu/ 'wilted'
- /layu wwu/ "very wilted"
- /lumbu/ 'overripe'
- /lumbu wwu/ "very overripe"
- /lumbɛ/ 'bruised'
- /lumbɛ wwɛ/ "much bruised"

### 2.1.2 Modifying feelings

These expressives are shown below:

- /mudɔh/ 'easy'
- /mudɔh pɛ̃h/ "very easy"
- /panah/ 'hot'
- /panah cɛŋ/ "very hot"
- /panah hu/ 'piping hot'
- /panah wã/ "burning hot with anger"
- /buɣaʔ/ 'heavy'
- /buɣaʔ t<sup>h</sup>aʔ/ "very heavy"
- /kumah/ 'crowded'
- /kumah c<sup>h</sup>iʔ/ "very crowded"
- /kumah koŋ/ "very crowded"
- /kum<sup>d</sup>ɔ/ 'loose'
- /kum<sup>d</sup>ɔ wɔ/ "very loose"
- /kutaʔ/ 'fast/pressed'
- /kutaʔ c<sup>h</sup>i/ "hard pressed"
- /kutaʔ koŋ/ 'very tight'
- /sakeʔ/ 'painful'
- /sakeʔ ccãʔ/ "penetratively painful"
- /loŋ<sup>d</sup>a/ 'loose'
- /loŋ<sup>d</sup>a wwa/ "very loose"

- /lupoh/ 'tired'
- /lupoh weh/ "very tired"

### 2.1.3 Modifying tastes

These expressives are shown below

- /manih/ 'sweet'
- /manih teŋ/ "very sweet"
- /mase/ 'sour'
- /mase pã/ "very sour, turning sour (with food being spoiled)"

### 2.1.4 Modifying smells

These expressives are shown below:

- /busuʔ/ 'bad smell'
- /busuʔ wvã/ "very offensive smell in the air"
- /hãŋe/ 'stench'
- /hãŋe hɔŋ/ "horrible stench"

### 2.1.5 Modifying sounds

These expressives are shown below:

- /pãh/ 'the sound of breaking'
- /poʔ/ 'the sound of beating'
- /p<sup>h</sup>iaʔ/ 'the sound of beating'
- /bɛʔ/ 'the natural cry of a goat'
- /boʔ/ 'the sound of a thing falling from above'
- /bu/ 'the sound of flowing of water without stopping'
- 'the sound of blowing of wind'
- /tuŋ/ 'a deep hollow sound, a boom'
- /ddã/ 'the slapping sound'

- /koŋ/ 'the sound of touching of hard things'
- /gɔʔ/ 'the sound of swallowing liquid'

### 2.1.6 Modifying sizes

These expressives are shown below:

- /paŋ<sup>3</sup>ɛ/ 'long'
- /paŋ<sup>3</sup>ɛ ssaʔ/ "very long"
- /bulaʔ/ 'round'
- /bulaʔ tiŋ/ "very round"
- /busa/ 'big'
- /busa huʔ/ "very big"
- /busa uʔ/ "very big"
- /tiŋ<sup>5</sup>i/ 'tall'
- /tiŋ<sup>5</sup>i koŋ/ "very tall"
- /tiŋ<sup>5</sup>i ssaʔ/ "very tall"
- /tɔhɔ/ 'shallow'
- /tɔhɔ cɛ̃h/ "very shallow"
- /dale/ 'deep'
- /dale ssaʔ/ "very deep"
- /kwɛiʔ/ 'small'
- /kwɛiʔ tɛ̃ʔ/ "very small"
- /supeʔ/ 'narrow'
- /supeʔ wweʔ/ "very narrow and small"
- /haluh/ 'tiny'
- /haluh pɛ̃h/ "very tiny"
- /laŋ<sup>3</sup>o/ 'long'
- /laŋ<sup>3</sup>o wwoʔ/ "very long, (used with house and roll rows of people)"

### 2.1.7 Modifying actions

These expressives are shown below:

- /mati/ 'to die'
- /mati kɔ̃ʔ/ "to die instantaneously"
- /pwɛɛ/ 'to grasp'
- /pwɛɛ páʔ/ "to grasp immediately"
- /pwɛɛ ɲáʔ/ "to grasp immediately"
- /pwɛɛ gáʔ/ "to grasp immediately"
- /dudoʔ/ 'to sit'
- /dudoʔ cɛ̃h/ "to sit down for a short while"
- /ggi/ 'to go'
- /ggi ppun/ "to pass by in a great speed"
- /yubɔh/ 'to fall'
- /yubɔh bɛ̃ʔ/ "to fall down with a plump"
- /yubɔh báʔ/ "to fall down with a plump"
- /layi/ 'to run'
- /layi bu/ "to run in a great speed"
- /layi ccun/ "to run in a great speed"
- /lalu/ 'to pass'
- /lalu ppun/ "to pass by in a dash"
- /lopaʔ/ 'to jump'
- /lopaʔ ppun/ "to jump in a dash"

## 2.2 Disyllabic

### 2.2.1 Disyllabic expressives with meanings

#### 2.2.1.1 Modifying appearances/states

These expressives are shown below:

- /masɔʔ/ 'ripe'
- /lubu/ 'overripe'
- /masɔʔ lubu/ "overripe"

|                        |   |
|------------------------|---|
| - /muyoh/              | 'cheap'   |
| /ddene/                | 'sticky'  |
| /muyoh <u>ddene</u> /  | "very cheap"  |
| - /nipih/              | 'thin'  |
| /bbaye/                | 'transparent'   |
| /nipih <u>bbaye</u> /  | "very sheer enough to be seen through<br>(for cloth)" |
| - /pohu/               | 'rotten'  |
| /lubu/                 | 'overripe'  |
| /pohu <u>lubu</u> /    | "very rotten"   |
| - /puca?/              | 'pale'  |
| /maja?/                | 'corpse'  |
| /puca? <u>maja?</u> /  | "deathly pale"  |
| - /puca?/              | 'pale'  |
| /kula?/                | 'acidulous'   |
| /puca? <u>kula?</u> /  | "very pale"   |
| - /puti/               | 'raw'   |
| /kula?/                | 'acidulous'   |
| /puti <u>kula?</u>     | "very raw"  |
| - /belo?/              | 'winding'   |
| /liko?/                | 'surround'  |
| /belo? <u>liko?</u>    | "very crooked"  |
| - /beno?/              | 'stupid'  |
| /kulu/                 | 'stupid'  |
| /beno? <u>kulu</u> /   | "very stupid"   |
| - /basoh/              | 'wet'   |
| /jjuyo?/               | 'soft'  |
| /basoh <u>jjuyo?</u> / | "all wet"   |

- /buciʔ/ 'having a pot belly'
- /boya/ 'protruding tummy'
- /buciʔ boya/ "describing of coming outwards from a surface of belly because of fatty"
- /bukɔʔ/ 'swollen'
- /kkutuʔ/ 'swollen'
- /bukɔʔ kkutuʔ/ "very swollen"
- /tuwa/ 'old'
- /hɛɛ/ 'loose'
- /tuwa hɛɛ/ "very old"
- /tuɣeʔ/ 'tight'
- /nnutiŋ/ 'to bounce back'
- /tuɣeʔ nnutiŋ/ "very tight"
- /kuyoh/ 'muddy'
- /pukaʔ/ 'thick'
- //kuyoh pukaʔ/ "very muddy" (describing of something that is covered with mud)
- /gumɔʔ/ 'fat'
- /botɔʔ/ 'tubby'
- /gumɔʔ botɔʔ/ "very short and fat"
- /yapaʔ/ 'fastened'
- /sum<sup>a</sup>ʔ/ 'tight'
- /yapaʔ sum<sup>a</sup>ʔ/ "very fastened"

#### 2.2.1.2 Modifying feelings

These expressives are shown below:

- /panah/ 'hot'
- /kuwaʔ/ 'strong'
- /panah kuwaʔ/ "very hot"

- /gəyɪŋ/ 'scorched'
- /panah gəyɪŋ/ "very hot (very burning because of high fever"
- /bɯyɑʔ/ 'heavy'
- /nnanɛ/ 'straight down'
- /bɯyɑʔ nnanɛ/ "very heavy"
- /kɯtɑʔ/ 'tight'
- /nnɯtɪŋ/ 'to bounce back'
- /kɯtɑʔ nnɯtɪŋ/ "very tight"
- /ɣɛʔŋɛ/ 'light'
- /lapɔŋ/ 'floating'
- /ɣɛʔŋɛ lapɔŋ/ "very light weight"

#### 2.2.1.3 Modifying tastes

These expressives are shown below:

- /masɛŋ/ 'salty'
- /paheʔ/ 'bitter'
- /masɛŋ paheʔ/ "very salty"

#### 2.2.1.4 Modifying colors

These expressives are shown below:

- /putɛh/ 'white'
- /ssum<sup>b</sup>o/ 'blow out'
- /putɛh ssum<sup>b</sup>o/ "very white"
- /gɪtɛ/ 'black'
- /mmɪŋɔʔ/ 'oily'
- /hɪtɛ mmɪŋɔʔ/ "shining black" (used with animals)

2.2.1.5 Modifying actions

These expressives are shown below:

- /nnatoʔ/ 'to drowse'
- /sswɔ̃ʔ/ 'to nod'
- /nnatoʔ · sswɔ̃ʔ/ "an act of nodding"
- /tido/ 'to sleep'
- /ŋɲiga/ 'to imagine'
- /tido ŋɲiga/ "talking in one's sleep"
- /ŋɲiyɪŋ/ 'to incline'
- /tido ŋɲiyɪŋ/ "sleeping by lying on one side"
- /nneyaʔ/ 'to lie prone'
- /tido nneyaʔ/ "sleeping by lying prone"
- /buto/ 'straight'
- /buto sulin/ "very straight"
- /bukɔʔ/ 'swollen'
- /bukɔʔ ccobɔŋ/ "very swollen"
- /taje/ 'pointed'
- /taje lanaʔ/ "very pointed"
- /taje luniʔ/ "very pointed"
- /cã/ 'soggy'
- /cã lɔle/ "very soggy"
- /come/ 'cute'
- /come llotɛ̃/ "very cute"
- /cuna/ 'dirty'
- //cuna bɔlɔh/ "very dirty"
- //cuna dɔmɔʔ/ "very dirty"
- /kuyɪŋ/ 'dry'
- /kuyɪŋ k<sup>h</sup>ulon/ "having no water or liquid inside or on the surface, very dry"
- /kuyuh/ 'thin'
- /kuyuh kukɛʔ/ "very thin"

- /gumɔʔ/ 'fat'
- /gumɔʔ mmetɔ̃ŋ/ "very rotund"
- /gumɔʔ ddebɔ̃/ "very fat" (describing of a person having much flesh)
- /supeʔ/ 'narrow'
- /supeʔ teweh/ "very narrow"
- /swyabuʔ/ 'busy'
- /swyabuʔ tayʉʔ/ "very busy"
- /heɣɔ̃ʔ/ 'distorted'
- /heɣɔ̃ʔ pɛtɔ̃/ "very distorted, (not to be used with things)"

## 2.2.2 Disyllabic expressives without meanings

### 2.2.2.1 Modifying appearances/states

These expressives are shown below:

- /nipih/ 'thin'
- /nipih ddayɛ/ "very thin"
- /nipih siyeh/ 'very thin'
- /pucaʔ kusiŋ/ "very pale"
- /punch/ 'full'
- /punch nnite/ "full to the brim"
- /basoh/ 'wet'
- /basoh sswoʔ/ "wet all over"
- /haŋiʔ/ 'burnt'
- /haŋiʔ bana/ "overly burnt"

### 2.2.2.2 Modifying feelings

- /panah/ 'hot'
- /panah ppwɔɔʔ/ "very hot"
- /kwɛŋ/ 'replete'
- /kwɛŋ ccwɣiʔ/ "replete with food"

- /sunɛ/ 'comfortable'
- /sunɛ lɛɛɛ/ "very comfortable"
- /swga/ 'cheerful'
- /swga lɛga/ "very cheerful"
- /swjoʔ/ 'cold'
- /swjoʔ siyoʔ/ "very cold"
- /lwgɔ/ 'loose'
- /lwgɔ lita/ "very loose"

### 2.2.2.3 Modifying tastes

These expressives are shown below:

- /masɛ/ 'sour'
- /masɛ puyiʔ/ "very sour by acids"
- /paheʔ/ 'bitter'
- /paheʔ lɔpɛ/ "very bitter"
- /pɔdah/ 'spicy'
- /pɔdah buŋɛ/ "blindingly spicy"
- /pɔdah dduŋa/ "blindingly spicy"
- /tawa/ 'tasteless'
- /tawa ɛbɛ/ "very tasteless"
- /kwlaʔ/ 'acidulous'
- /kwlaʔ dɛhɛ/ "very acidulous"

### 2.2.2.4 Modifying smells

These expressives are shown below:

- /busuʔ/ 'bad smell'
- /busuʔ baŋa/ "very bad offensive smell"
- /busuʔ kɔhoŋ/ "very offensive smell"
- /hapɔʔ/ 'musty smell'
- /hapɔʔ pɔyɛŋ/ "very musty smell"

2.2.2.5 Modifying colors

These expressives are shown below:

- /mɛɣɔh/ 'red'
- /mɛɣɔh muyɔʔ/ "very red"
- /mɛɣɔh muyɛ/ "slightly red"
- /mɛɣɔh ɲɲɛɛʔ/ "very red"
- /mɛɣɔh ɲɲalɔ/ "dazzling red"
- /putɛh/ 'white'
- /putɛh ɲɲuwɛh/ "very white"
- /putɛh luwɛh/ "very white"
- /biɣu/ 'blue'
- /biɣu kutɔ/ "very blue"
- /kuniŋ/ 'yellow'
- /kuniŋ ɲɲɛhɛ̃/ "very yellow"
- /hitɛ/ 'black'
- /hitɛ kkuliʔ/ "very black"
- /hitɛ kkulaʔ/ "very black"
- /hitɛ kkulon/ "very black" (used with animals and  
smokes)'
- /hitɛ luɲuʔ/ "very black"
- /hitɛ luɣɛ/ "very black"
- /hija/ 'green'
- /hija kkulon/ "very green"

2.2.2.6 Modifying sounds

These expressives are shown below:

- /tɛ/ 'pound'
- /tɛ puwaʔ/ 'the sound of pounding or fighting  
with the fists'

2.2.2.7 Modifying sizes

These expressives are shown below:

- /nipih/ 'thin'
- /nipih ddayɛ/ "very thin"
- /nipih siyɛh/ "very fine"
- /pɛn<sup>d</sup>ɛʔ/ 'short opposite tall'
- /pɛn<sup>d</sup>ɛʔ kkut<sup>~</sup>ɔʔ/ "very short" (used with a thin person)
- /pan<sup>d</sup>ɔ/ 'short'
- /pan<sup>d</sup>ɔ kkut<sup>~</sup>ɛh/ "very short"
- /pan<sup>d</sup>ɔ kkut<sup>~</sup>ɔʔ/ "very short"
- /paŋ<sup>3</sup>ɛ/ 'long'
- /paŋ<sup>3</sup>ɛ lɛga/ "very long"
- /paŋ<sup>3</sup>ɛ lusaʔ/ "very long"
- /bulaʔ/ 'round'
- /bulaʔ ggite/ "very round"
- /bulaʔ ggɛtɛ/ "very round"
- /busa/ 'big'
- /busa jjuguʔ/ "very big"
- /giŋ<sup>d</sup>i/ "tall, high"
- /giŋ<sup>d</sup>i lan<sup>d</sup>oʔ/ "towering tall"
- /giŋ<sup>d</sup>i lusaʔ/ "very high/tall"
- /sikaʔ/ "short opposite long"
- /sikaʔ ttuŋɛŋ/ "very short"
- /haluh/ 'tiny'
- /haluh ttiy<sup>~</sup>ɛʔ/ "very tiny"
- /luwah/ 'wide'
- /luwah ggɔhɔŋ/ "very wide"

2.2.2.8 Modifying actions

These expressives are shown below:

- /takɔʔ/ 'to fear'
- /takɔʔ muyi/ "very frightful"
- /tido/ 'to sleep'
- /tido kkekɔʔ/ "to sleep in a coiled position"
- /tido ssɔkɔʔ/ "to sleep in a coiled position"
- /tike/ 'to stab'
- /tike ccwɪɔʔ/ "to stab in full strength"
- /dudoʔ/ 'to sit'
- /dudoʔ ccɔkɔʔ/ "to sit motionlessly"
- /dudoʔ ssɔkɔʔ/ "to sit with eyes looking down"
- /kuta/ 'to tremble'
- kuta guga/ "to tremble frightenly"
- /ggi/ 'to go'
- /ggi lusaʔ/ "to go until out of sight"
- /guli/ 'to tickle'
- /guli gume/ "to feel tickled"
- /patch/ 'to break'
- /patch gupa/ "describing of untidy breaking"
- /jjale/ 'to walk'
- /jjale tɔʔteh/ "to walk with short unsteady steps, as a small child did"
- /jjale ssɔkɔʔ/ "to walk with face looking down attentively at something"
- /sukɔ/ 'to smile'
- /sukɔ sswɪhɛh/ "to smile scornfully"



- /yubch/ 'to fall'
- /yubch ddubc?/ "to fall down with a plump"
- /yubch ddubin "to fall down with a face up"
- /yubch ssubin/ "to fall down with a face up"

